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FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL HOLDS NEWS BRIEFING

OW230903 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 23 Nov 83

["Chinese Spokesman Says Protection of Sino-U.S. Relations Up to U.S. Government's Effective Measures" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- "China is keeping a close watch on the developments and the attitude of the U.S. Government," said Wang Zhenyu, deputy director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, in his news briefing here this afternoon.

He made this answer to the question whether the adoption by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the resolution of the so-called: "the future of Taiwan" will affect the exchange of visits between the leaders of China and the U.S.A. "China maintains that the U.S. Government should treat this matter seriously and adopt effective measures to protect Sino-U.S. relations from greater damage," he added.

On the declaration of the founding of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, he said, "We respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus." China hopes that the Turkish and Greek Cypriots will take to heart the over-all interest and seek a fair and reasonable solution through negotiations, the spokesman added here today.

On China's attitude towards the present peace movement in Western Europe, Wang Zhenyu said: "The present peace movement in Western Europe has a wide mass participation. Its main thrust reflects the reasonable desire of the European people for peace and the reduction of nuclear arms and against war and nuclear arms race. We express our understanding and support for that." "Of course," he said: "We are aware of the complexity of the question. We are opposed to the superpowers' attempt to capitalize on the movement to achieve their ulterior motive to split, weaken and control Europe."

Wang Zhenyu also announced that Mr. Beji Caid Es-Sebsi, foreign minister of Tunisia, will pay an official goodwill visit to China from December 1 to 5 at the invitation of State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

QIAN QICHEN INTERVIEWED ON PRC FOREIGN RELATIONS

PM221539 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 20 Nov 83 p 8

[Interview with PRC Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen by Juan Gonzalez Yuste in Beijing--no date given]

[Text] PRC Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen is one of the regime's most brilliant diplomats and is in charge of the difficult negotiations with the Soviet Union. Qian, who is 54 years old -- very young for the Chinese gerontocracy -- received the EL PAIS special correspondent at the Beijing Foreign Ministry.

Question: What is the current state of relations between the PRC and the Soviet Union?

Answer: We have just concluded the third round of talks here, and the next is envisaged for next March, in Moscow. We are seeking a way to surmount the obstacles between our two countries, which have a common border of over 7,000 km. Our relations should be restored on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Question: What obstacles prevent better relations between Beijing and Moscow, from your viewpoint?

Answer: Essentially, the military threats which the USSR makes to our territory from the north, west, and south. In the north, the Soviets have a large number of troops deployed on the border and in the Mongolian People's Republic. In the west, the USSR has attacked and militarily occupied Afghanistan. And in the south, Moscow has supported Vietnam in its invasion and occupation of Kampuchea and in its provocative military actions on our border. The USSR is therefore exerting direct and indirect military pressures on us, and China cannot fail to be concerned about its own security.

Question: What is your opinion about the announced deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe before the end of this year?

Answer: The Chinese stance is as follows: We are opposed to the arms race which the Soviet Union and the United States have started. We therefore believe that the nuclear weapons deployed by the two superpowers in various parts of the world, including Europe, and the medium-range missiles which will soon be installed, constitute a real threat to world peace.

Question: Do you not believe that the support which Beijing gives to a regime such as that of Kampuchea's Khmer Rouge impairs China's image in the world?

Answer: In the first place, I wish to make clear that what China champions in Kampuchea is not any faction but a principle which should govern international relations: that no country has a right to invade another. We support the existence of a neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea and declare ourselves in favor of allowing that nation's people to resolve their own problems without foreign military occupation. The current coalition government, which comprises three factions of the resistance movement, is the real force opposing the Vietnamese invaders. China supports that movement, which has won the support of most of the world, as has been demonstrated at the United Nations.

Question: What is the state of the negotiations between China and the United Kingdom over Hong Kong?

Answer: We are currently in the fifth round of talks. But, as far as we are concerned, there is no negotiation of sovereignty over Hong Kong, which is an integral part of our country. About that there are no doubts. What we are discussing now are the measures which should be adopted during the period of transition, from now until 1997, and the means necessary to guarantee Hong Kong's economic prosperity, once it has been recovered.

Question: There was talk that London is seeking to maintain the administration of the colony, although returning sovereignty to China. Do you believe that this possibility is acceptable?

Answer: That is unacceptable to us; sovereignty and administration go hand in hand. What we are prepared to do is to adopt a special policy for this area, which will enjoy considerable autonomy, but we cannot accept that the United Kingdom should remain in charge there.

Question: Last, what is the state of relations between the PRC and Spain?

Answer: During the 10 years that we have maintained bilateral relations, these have developed satisfactorily. Trade has also increased and will proceed at an accelerated rate. Visits have been made, including the visit by the king and queen of Spain to China in 1978. But overall there is still great potential for exchanges and broad prospects for this. At the international level, we have many common viewpoints and could support each other. The visit by Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran will serve to broaden bilateral relations.

PRC COMMENTS ON U.S.-USSR NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

OW221221 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 21 Nov 83

["International Current Events" commentary by station commentator (Fu Yanfeng): "U.S.-USSR Nuclear Arms Race Further Escalates in Europe"]

[Excerpts] As the U.S.-USSR talks on the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe are drawing to a close, the U.S. deployment of new missiles is in full swing in West Europe. In retaliation, the USSR has also speeded up its deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe. The two superpowers' armaments race for nuclear superiority in Europe has thus been further escalated. This escalation not only has given rise to a more serious nuclear threat in Europe, but has also endangered world peace and security.

Because the Geneva talks are nearing a close, no one can expect any dramatic turn for the better. The struggle between the United States and the USSR has generally turned into a propaganda campaign as both countries have tried to shift the blame to the other side for the failure of the talks. At the same time, under the cover of negotiations, both sides have quickened the pace of deploying new missiles. Therefore, it is a foregone conclusion that the U.S.-USSR arms race for nuclear superiority will be further escalated in Europe.

Since the Geneva talks began, the USSR has not stopped deploying new missiles in Europe. Two years ago, the USSR deployed approximately 120 SS-20 medium-range missiles in Europe; today the number has increased to 243. Recently, the USSR officially announced that it would deploy strategic nuclear missiles, including the newly developed SS-21, SS-22, and SS-23 missiles, in the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.

The escalation of the U.S.-USSR nuclear arms race in Europe shows that the U.S.-USSR Geneva talks on the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe are nothing but a smokescreen used to cover up their contention for nuclear superiority in Europe. As the deployment of new missiles has been intensified between the United States and the USSR, the tension in Europe will certainly be further aggravated, a new round of nuclear armament will definitely lead to the exacerbation of all types of contradictions in Europe, and the European people's struggle against the superpowers' nuclear arms race will certainly continue to surge.

CONGRESS DENOUNCED FOR BILL SUPPORTING TAIWAN

OW221852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 22 Nov 83

["U.S. Congress Passes Another Bill To Create 'Two Chinas'" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, November 21 (XINHUA correspondent Peng Di) -- The United States Senate and House of Representatives have adopted a bill demanding the president and the secretary of state support the so-called "the Republic of China" to remain a full member of the Asian Development Bank.

The bill, actually calling the Chinese territory of Taiwan as "the Republic of China," claims that "it is the sense of the Congress that Taiwan, the Republic of China, should remain a full member of the Asian Development Bank, and that its status within that body should remain unaltered no matter how the issue of the People's Republic of China's application for membership is disposed of." [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1514 GMT on 21 November transmits the Peng Di report on Congress supporting Taiwan's membership in the Asian Development Bank. XINHUA Chinese renders the first sentence of this paragraph as follows: "The bill, brazenly [ming mu zhang dan di 2494 4158 1728 9116 0966] calling the Chinese territory of Taiwan..."]

It calls upon the president and the secretary of state to "express support of Taiwan, the Republic of China, and make it clear that the United States will not countenance attempts to expel Taiwan from the Asian Development Bank."

The bill was one of those in the multi-banking appropriation bill which was adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives respectively on November 17 and 18. Despite its few sentences, it reveals to the hilt the antagonism against the People's Republic of China of those who drafted it and manipulated behind the scenes. [The XINHUA Chinese version renders this passage: "...it reveals to the hilt the antagonism toward the People's Republic of China by certain politicians who drafted it and manipulated behind the scenes."]

It is remarkable that within four days, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed a resolution dealing with "Taiwan's future" and then the U.S. Congress adopted another concerning Taiwan's membership of the Asian Development Bank -- both clearly designed for the creation of "two Chinas." [The XINHUA Chinese version renders this passage: "...and then the U.S. Congress adopted another concerning Taiwan's membership in the Asian Development Bank -- both designed to interfere in China's internal affairs and create 'two Chinas.'"]

The U.S. administration has, time and again, stated explicitly that it recognizes only one China, the People's Republic of China, and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China. Still, the U.S. Congress insists on calling Taiwan "the Republic of China." Does this mean that the U.S. administration has decided not to honor its own words or the U.S. Congress refuses to recognize its own government?

Both Taiwan's future and China's membership of the Asian Development Bank are matters that concern China alone and must be decided upon by China. No foreign country is allowed to interfere with them.

Certain U.S. Congressmen, it is noted, have hatched one plot after another, which cannot but be taken as provocations against the People's Republic of China. [The XINHUA Chinese version renders this passage: "...which cannot but be taken as serious [yan zhong 0917 6850] provocations against the People's Republic of China."]

ARTICLE CRITICIZES SENATE RESOLUTION ON TAIWAN

HK230506 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1306 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Article by unnamed ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter: "Dreaming of the Peaceful Accomplishment of 'Taiwan Independence?' -- Analyzing the 'Resolution on the Future of Taiwan' Passed by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- On the 15th of this month, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed a so-called "Resolution on the Future of Taiwan." The resolution claimed that "the solution of the future of Taiwan should be peaceful and free from coercion; its forms should be acceptable to the people of Taiwan and are in keeping with the 'Taiwan Relations Act' passed by the Congress and the communique reached between the United States and the PRC." Obviously, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee is issuing orders to China, calling on China to keep in line with U.S. law in solving the Taiwan issue and, under the pretense of "Being acceptable to the people of Taiwan," calling on China to accept the so-called principle of "self-determination for Taiwan while in fact practicing "Taiwan's independence." Is not this act an infringement on the sovereignty of China? Does not this constitute interference in China's internal affairs? Does this not stand in the way of the peaceful reunification of China? Does this not constitute a violation of the fundamental principle guiding the relations between both parties stated in all previous Sino-U.S. communiques? To any persons with normal judgment, an explanation is superfluous!

No one can deny this basic fact: Taiwan is China's territory and any solution to the Taiwan issue is purely China's internal affair and the affair of 1 billion Chinese people, in which no foreign country has the right to interfere. In the Sino-U.S. joint communique issued on 17 August 1982, the U.S. Government once again affirmed the position that "there is but one China and Taiwan is a part of China" and reiterated that "it has no intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, or interfering in China's internal affairs, or pursuing a policy of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." "The U.S. Government understands and appreciates" "the Chinese policy of striving for a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question." Such being the case, why did the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee pass such a non-descript "Resolution on the Future of Taiwan"? Can this be an accidental or isolated act? Numerous facts show that when the Chinese Government has defined and implemented a major policy on the peaceful reunification of the motherland and when the Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait have approved peaceful reunification, in an attempt to preserve the U.S. "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the Far East, certain politicians are in fact resorting to new tricks and are engaged in their fond dream of achieving "Taiwan's independence" peacefully and splitting China. The so-called "Resolution on the Future of Taiwan" passed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is precisely clear proof. It also constitutes a new and serious step in their interference in China's internal affairs in an attempt to obstruct the peaceful reunification of China.

As everyone knows, in an effort to achieve the peaceful solution of the Taiwan issue, the Chinese Government has in recent years adopted a series of important measures. An unprecedentedly relaxed atmosphere has emerged in the Taiwan Strait, and the Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait have expressed their approval on the peaceful reunification of the motherland. It is precisely under this new situation that a handful of nationalist scum, who always take advantage of the split to benefit themselves and who vainly try to carry out "Taiwan's independence," have embarrassingly carried out deceitful publicity to split the motherland under the pretense of "self-determination for the people of Taiwan" and intensified their collaboration with a certain foreign force. Some politicians in and outside the U.S. Government have also taken advantage of this opportunity to boost the morale of these persons, have frequent contact with them, and support them by coordinated action. For example, over the past year and more, views advocating "self-determination for Taiwan" in the U.S. political and press circles have increased markedly. U.S. Senator Pell and others stated that "it is

necessary to reiterate the principle of self-determination for Taiwan" and that "we can not just sit here and watch the future of the 16 million local Taiwan people be determined by the CPC and the KMT regime, which does not let the majority of people fully express their will."

In June this year, when entertaining two local Taiwan figures, a former U.S. Secretary of Defense flagrantly advocated the "theory of an indefinite Taiwan status," claiming that "the 18 million Taiwan residents have the absolute right to determine their own way of life." Now, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has wantonly advocated the view of "self-determination for Taiwan" by passing the so-called "Resolution on the Future of Taiwan." This fully shows that certain politicians in and outside of the U.S. Government do not want to see the reunification of China. They want to take advantage of the determination and sincerity of the Chinese Government on the peaceful solution of the Taiwan issue to engage in political speculation in a vain attempt to achieve their fond hope of "Taiwan independence" by peaceful means. They vainly tried to make the Chinese Government give a public promise on the forms of solving the Taiwan issue in an attempt to create a precondition for achieving their plan for "Taiwan independence" by peaceful means. Herein lies the entire secret of this issue.

Precisely because the solution of the Taiwan issue is China's internal affair, which brooks no outside interference, and also because it has an insight into the intention of certain U.S. politicians, the Chinese Government has always categorically refused to make any promise on the forms of solving the Taiwan issue. Based on the same reasons, we would like to inform those who blatantly seek publicity under the pretence of "self-determination for the people of Taiwan": Taiwan is a province of China and the 1 billion Chinese people (including the 18 million Taiwan compatriots) resolutely oppose any attempt to foment splits and to obstruct the reunification of the motherland. Any arguments, such as the so-called "self-determination for Taiwan," are preposterous and are nothing but a pretext for attempting to split China. There is only one bright prospect for Taiwan, that is, to return to the fold of the motherland. There are only a handful of people who are determined to leave the side of progress and cross over to the reactionary side. They will not get anywhere, nor will they come to a good end.

DENG XIAOPING, OTHERS HONOR DR. MA HAIDE

OW221305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party and state leaders Deng Xiaoping and Deng Yingchao met with American-born physician Ma Haide (George Hatem), advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Public Health, this afternoon and congratulated him on the 50th anniversary of his service to the Chinese people. Among those present at the meeting were Wan Li, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Bo Yibo and Ji Pengfei. Another long-time friend of the Chinese people, Rewi Alley, was also present. The Chinese leaders were photographed with Dr. Ma Haide, and his wife, Su Fei.

Later a buffet dinner was given in honor of Dr. Ma Haide by the Ministry of Public Health, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the State Council Foreign Experts Affairs Bureau and the Soong Ching Ling Foundation. Addressing the celebration gathering, Public Health Minister Cui Yueli said: "Over the last 50 years, both in the period of devastating war and during the exciting and bustling time of socialist construction, Comrade Ma Haide, with a revolutionary optimistic spirit, has consistently worked hard for the Chinese people's cause of liberation and socialist construction." "We pay tribute to him for his spirit of devotion, patriotism and internationalism as expressed in his loyalty to the revolutionary cause. We should learn from him, and, like him work hard to strengthen our unity, friendship and cooperation with the peoples of different countries."

Dr. Ma said: "It is indeed a privilege for one to dedicate oneself to such a great people and to their lofty ideal. For, only by serving the people can one travel an open road strewn with sunshine."

This physician of Lebanese origin said that his experience in the past 50 years "testifies to the truth that in order to contribute one's share in revolution one must have a firm mental pillar. In this regard, I fully agree with Comrade Rewi Alley, another great friend of mine, when he calls for a revival of the Yanan spirit." He said he was determined to continue in his remaining years to work to improve the people's health and eliminate disease.

Among the two hundred guests present, were people in medical and cultural work in the capital as well as friends, both Chinese and foreign, and relatives of Dr. Ma. Also present were the United States Ambassador Arthur W. Hummel, Jr. and his wife and Lebanese Ambassador Salim Tadmuri and his wife.

XINHUA Interviews Ma Haide

OW221251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA correspondent Sun Jianxia and Yang Zidi) -- China is today honoring American-born Dr. Ma Haide (George Hatem) for 50 years of dedicated service to the people's health. In an exclusive interview, XINHUA asked the 74-year-old dermatologist why he had come to China, why he stayed and how he evaluated China's medical work. "Despite limited resources China has shown that a poor country can meet the basic health needs of its people. Probably the 50 years experience can be boiled down to four big points," said Ma Haide today. "These are: serve the people, put prevention first, combine Western and Chinese medicine and rely on the masses."

Dr Ma came to Shanghai at age 23 immediately after completing his medical training in Switzerland to investigate tropical diseases. He discovered early in his practice that handing out prescriptions and giving injections were not really helpful to his patients.

"All around me were poverty, malnutrition and exploitation. I found the social evils of old China were more fatal to the poor than illness. The problem was not only medical but political." He met Agnes Smedley, Soong Ching Ling and Rewi Alley. He heard there was a revolution going on in northwest China and that the Red Army needed doctors. He decided to give it a try and Soong Ching Ling made the arrangements. In 1936, he went to the liberated areas with Edgar Snow. He said that he was especially grateful to have had the opportunity to meet Chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou Enlai and other leaders of the Communist Party who helped him understand the path to China's liberation.

Ma Haide said that he found that social science had to be combined with natural science to serve the people. "We couldn't carry out our medical tasks in war-time without the masses," said the grey-haired advisor to the Ministry of Public Health, a post he has held since 1950. "They supplied housing, carried stretchers, cooked for the wounded and did everything for us."

One of the early points of concentration in postliberation medical work was stamping out venereal disease, especially in minority areas. Tens of thousands of volunteers were mobilized and trained to present questionnaires to the general population and register people with symptoms of venereal disease. "This method reduced the problem of case-finding among a population which makes up one fourth of the world's total. The campaign was successful."

For 30 years Dr. Ma has been involved in China's efforts to eradicate leprosy. The problem, he said, was that leprosy victims and their families tend to hide their illness because they are afraid people would discriminate against them. "In fact, leprosy is less infectious than hepatitis, pneumonia and influenza." His investigation showed that more than 85 percent of leprosy patients do not pass the disease on to members of their families. No medical workers in the field in China have been infected. Dr. Ma does not wear a gauze mask or a cap or surgical gloves when he treats leprosy patients. His example helps relieve public fears. "We've treated 60 percent of China's estimated half a million lepers in the past 30 years," said the 1982 prize-winner of the Damien-Dutton Society of Leprosy of the United States. "We can cure the other 200,000 in from two to five years if only we can locate them." The country now has about 1,000 hospitals, institutes and medical centers engaged in the elimination of leprosy. More than 10,000 medical workers are working in that field and 80,000 beds are available for leprosy patients.

Preventive medicine is the core of medical work, especially in the rural areas, in China today, he said. He cautioned that some people paid a great deal of attention to advanced equipment and big buildings, but China's medical budget is limited and preventive work should receive attention.

47 years have gone by since Ma Haide was smuggled into the Communist-held base area of Yanan. "In the liberated areas during the 30's and 40's, we mainly depended on traditional Chinese medicine. We used it as if we were using modern medicine, and it worked. We have been combining it with Western medicine since liberation and it also works," he said.

Although Dr. Ma has undergone 8 major operations, he sticks to the principle of keeping in touch with the masses. He works in the out-patient dermatology department of the Capital Hospital in Beijing two days a week. He is working out a leprosy rehabilitation program and he spends four days a week in the Ministry of Public Health, preparing teaching material, reviewing medical articles for publication and attending meetings. He travels to two or three provinces every year to do field work. In addition he is active in the Soong Ching Ling Foundation for Children and the Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. He is also a member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He keeps up with medical advances in other lands and with specialists in many countries. He has already started addressing his 1,300 New Year cards.

BEIJING MAYOR LEAVES FOR PERU, U.S. VISITS

OW190800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Beijing's mayor, Chen Xitong left here this morning at the head of a municipal goodwill delegation for a three-week tour of Peru and the United States.

The delegation will hold talks on urban construction and management with officials in Lima, New York, Washington, Boston and Los Angeles, Chen said. An official agreement will be signed on the establishment of friendly relations between Beijing and Lima. Discussions will also be held on forging friendly ties with Washington, D.C., he added. A similar accord was signed between Beijing and New York in February, 1980.

Chen, 53 and a native of Sichuan, has worked in Beijing for 34 years. He became deputy mayor in 1979, and took up his present post in March. His tour comes at the invitation of Lima's Mayor, Eduardo Orrego Villacorta, and Mayor Edward Koch of New York.

BEIJING LAWYERS' DELEGATION LEAVES FOR U.S.

OW230326 Beijing XINHUA in English 0313 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Beijing Municipal Lawyers Association led by its president Cui Hu left here for the United States of America by air this morning at the invitation of the New York City Bar Association. This is the first Chinese lawyers' delegation to visit the U.S. to promote mutual understanding and friendship between lawyers of the two countries.

During its visit, the delegation will study legal systems and lawyers work of the U.S. and exchange experience with their counterparts there. The members of the delegation include Zhang Sizhi and Fu Zhiren, vice-president and council member of the Beijing Lawyers Association, and Zhou Naxin, director of the Beijing Lawyers Office for Civil Cases.

HU YAOBANG LEAVES ON WEEK VISIT TO JAPAN

Hu Comments on Trip

OW230358 Beijing XINHUA in English 0343 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, left here by special plane today on a week-long visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

"The purpose of my visit is to seek lasting and steady development of friendly and good-neighborly relations," said Hu Yaobang in a written statement before he boarded the plane at 11:30. "To live in lasting friendship and work for increased economic, cultural and other exchanges, he noted, "is of great significance to the security and prosperity of both China and Japan, and constitutes an important factor for the maintenance of peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and the removal of the threats posed by forces of war. It is therefore an important factor for the preservation of world peace as well." Speaking to a group of Japanese reporters, Hu Yaobang said he has hoped to visit Japan for a long time. "As a friendly envoy of China to Japan, I will have extensive contacts with Japanese figures within and outside the Japanese Government so as to seek a lasting friendship and durable peace and stability in the Asian and Pacific region," he said. This, he added, of course is related to the fundamental interests of the two big nations of China and Japan and to the increasingly important role of the two countries in safeguarding world peace. "I feel excited whenever I think about how I should undertake and accomplish this task," he said. Hu Yaobang said to express his feelings he would like to quote a line from one of the poems of the great Chinese writer Lu Xun, "My thoughts roam wide, stretching to the vast wilderness."

Seeing Hu Yaobang off at the airport were party and state leaders Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qili, Hao Jianxiu, Peng Chong, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren and Ji Pengfei.

Leaving on the same plane were Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister; Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China; Zhang Xiangshan, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Liu Shuqing, assistant foreign minister; and Ye Shuhua, division member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang who will also accompany Hu Yaobang on the visit is already in Japan. Koji Watanabe, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy here, was also on the tarmac.

Wang Zhen Lauds Visit

HK230238 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Nov 83 Sino-Japanese Friendship Supplement
p 1

[Article by Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and honorable president of Sino-Japanese Friendship Association: "Goodwill Visit to Japan"]

[Text] General Secretary Hu Yaobang is carrying the Chinese people's best wishes to the Japanese people at a time when both countries have just welcomed the fifth anniversary of the Treaty for Peace and Friendship between China and Japan. The visit is a significant event in Sino-Japanese relations.

China and Japan are only a strip of water away from each other. The peoples have been close and friendly for more than two thousand years. Since New China was founded, many well-known people of both countries have worked hard to better relations and this has resulted in many exchanges on a governmental or non-official basis in political, economic, commercial, cultural, scientific and technical areas. The traditional Sino-Japanese friendship has entered a new historical period. Both Chinese and Japanese are happy about the development.

Japan has a great people, who are bright and hardworking. Their economy is highly-developed and their technology is advanced. Before 1949, China was under the combined imperialist and feudal rule. The nation was backward in economy and education. New China has witnessed many changes, but there is a lot to be done in order to catch up with the advanced economic powers. In recent years, especially after the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at the end of 1978, our policy has opened the door to larger commercial and economic co-operation on an equal footing and for mutual benefit. Japanese technology is helpful to China and our mutual feelings of goodwill are promoted.

The late Premier Zhou Enlai said: "Never forget old friends, and make more new friends." Our influential older generation has forged the link of friendship in their lifetime. While they are still working hard in this regard, we must bring up a new generation to continue their work. We are determined to have more people-to-people exchanges and visits.

I sincerely hope the General Secretary's visit is a great success and Sino-Japanese friendship will continue to grow.

Gu Mu on Significance of Visit

HK230244 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Nov 83 Sino-Japanese Friendship Supplement p 2

[Article by Gu Mu, State Councillor: "Hu's Visit Marks Great Event in Relations"]

[Text] Just after we have celebrated the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty, our Party's **general-secretary** is making a visit to our neighbour, Japan. It is a great event in the history of Sino-Japanese relations.

Our friendship dates back two thousand years ago and is deeprooted among our two peoples. Since the founding of the People's Republic, there have been many people-to-people exchanges and visits. Many Japanese friends have made efforts to promote the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. In recent years, there have been visits by premiers, governmental conferences, departmental negotiations, interviews, people-to-people discussions, exchanges of economic information. Meaningful and varied activities have been organized by sister cities.

That Japan and China should maintain their friendship from generation to generation is engraved in the people's minds. Satisfactory progress has already been achieved in political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological co-operation, which coincides with the interests of both peoples and is helpful to peace in Asia and the world.

Economic co-operation between the two countries is the focus of concern. Following normalization of diplomatic relations, we have signed many commercial, air and sea transportation, fishery and science and technology agreements. Inter-trade is expanding. We have co-operated in joint ventures, corporate production, compensatory trade, processing raw materials and information services. All these prove that, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, supplying each other's needs and seeking truth from facts, Sino-Japanese co-operation is extremely vigorous.

Since the end of the war, the Japanese economy has developed very rapidly. We can learn much from Japanese people in economic management, in culture and education as well as in science and technology.

I have been to Japan several times and have come away with the wonderful memory of its diligent and intelligent people and their profound friendship for the Chinese people. I have talked with government officials and people of all circles. I found that many friends were greatly concerned about friendship between China and Japan. I was deeply impressed that they were thinking in terms of long-term interests of our two peoples concerning problems in Sino-Japanese relations.

Some Japanese friends are very active in finding the way to Sino-Japanese co-operation and they have made constructive suggestions for our modernization drive. I appreciate their efforts. I understand that many of them are glad to co-operate with China.

I am sure that Hu Yaobang's visit will be a great success, with the strong backing of the Japanese Government officials and people of all walks of life. His efforts to achieve a stabilized and prolonged friendship with Japan will bear fruitful results.

CHINA DAILY Commentator's Article

HK230308 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Hu's Visit to Japan"]

[Text] Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, will visit Japan on November 23 at the invitation of the Japanese Government. Hu's long heralded visit is an important event in Sino-Japanese relations, and as such is drawing global attention.

The visit comes when both nations are enjoying the best period of amicable relations since World War II. Ties developed satisfactorily when diplomatic relations were restored in 1972. With the conclusion of the Treaty for Peace and Friendship five years ago, the two countries have become still closer.

The Chinese and Japanese today can look back at recent achievements with pride: The two governments have signed over a dozen agreements which include trade, scientific and technological exchanges and aviation. Government leaders have exchanged visits several times and there have been three meetings between government members. All these played no small role in deepening mutual understanding and solving specific problems. It is also encouraging to see continuing development in trade and economic cooperation. Sino-Japanese trade has reached \$10 billion annually. Economic cooperation has increased both in variety and quantity.

Cultural exchanges, both on an official level and on a people-to-people basis have multiplied. Sixty Chinese cities and provinces have forged "sister city" links with their Japanese counterparts.

It can be said that China-Japan relations today may well serve as an example of peaceful co-existence between two countries with different social systems. Such good relations results from persistent efforts by those people in both countries who cherish peace and friendly relations between the two neighbours, whose bonds date back 2000 years. Based on the conviction that the Chinese and Japanese people should look ahead while not forgetting the lessons of war, and that closer bilateral relations should be built along the guidelines of the three foundation principles -- "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-term stability" -- they overcame many obstacles.

China and Japan are influential nations. Both need a peaceful environment for their development. Constant strengthening of Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation serves the fundamental interest of the two nations. In a world of tension and unrest, enduring amicable relations between the two countries will be an important contribution to world peace.

Hu Yaobang has made it clear that the aim of his visit is to seek a long-term, stable growth of neighbourliness and friendship. It is believe that while in Japan he will not only hold talks with Japanese leaders but also devote part of his time to meeting the people of all walks of life, and the old and new friends who worked unswervingly for Sino-Japanese friendship, bearing in mind the common aspiration that this friendship should not only be widened but be carried forward to future generations. All augurs well for the General Secretary's visit. We wish him success.

XINHUA Commentary on Economic Cooperation

OW230318 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Yao Datian: "Vistas of China-Japan Economic Cooperation Are Vast"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA) -- Following the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan in 1972, the two countries' trade relations and economic cooperation have been developing steadily. Statistics show that, during the 11-year period from 1972 through 1982, the total volume of Sino-Japanese bilateral trade reached U.S. \$55.4 billion, or approximately 10 times higher than that registered in the 20-year period from 1952 through 1971. This shows that, following the normalization of the two countries' diplomatic relations, Sino-Japanese trade, which developed on a nongovernmental level during the 1950's and 1960's, has entered the stage of broad economic cooperation.

An important aspect in further developing trade is to further promote Sino-Japanese economic relations. For this reason, a long-term Sino-Japanese (nongovernmental) trade agreement, with the two governments' support, was signed in 1978. Under this agreement, China exports petroleum and coal to Japan and imports technology and equipment from Japan. This agreement was revised in 1979, and the period of its validity has been extended from the original 8 to 13 years. During this period, both countries' exports will amount to U.S. \$20 to U.S. \$30 billion. The satisfactory implementation of the agreement over the past 5 years shows that it benefits both countries and has played its role in steadily developing Sino-Japanese trade on a long-term basis.

As the variety of goods China imports from, and exports to, Japan has been increasing over the past 30 years, certain changes have also taken place in the composition of goods. Of all the goods China exports to Japan, the export volume of petroleum and chemical products, in particular, has leaped to first place since 1974. In 1982, the total export of petroleum and chemical products amounted to over U.S. \$2.8 billion, or 59 percent of China's total exports to Japan. This was achieved while the export of agricultural, sideline, indigenous, special, mineral and textile products was still considerable. Following the normalization of diplomatic relations, there has been a big increase in the import of technology and equipment from Japan in addition to heavy industrial and chemical products.

Since China has to import from foreign countries advanced scientific technology and part of the equipment needed in its modernization drive, and Japan has the technology and equipment for export, there is a promising future for Sino-Japanese cooperation in this respect. In 1981, the volume of Sino-Japanese trade represented 1/4 China's total volume of foreign trade, whereas it represented only 3 percent of Japan's total foreign trade. People in economic circles in both countries hold that there is still great potential for the expansion of Sino-Japanese trade, but this requires the joint efforts of both sides.

In addition to the development of trade, China and Japan have, since 1979, also carried out beneficial economic cooperation in many other areas. For example:

-- Development of energy resources. The U.S. \$2 billion energy loan extended by the Japan Export-Import Bank is being spent on the development of four oil fields and seven coal mine projects in China. Moreover, progress has been made in Sino-Japanese cooperation in prospecting and developing offshore oil fields.

-- Communications development. Loans extended by Japan's Overseas Cooperation Funds have been earmarked for construction of railways, ports and other projects in Eastern China.

-- Joint ventures. A total of 21 joint ventures have been set up in Japan and China. The size of these joint ventures has developed from small to large. Both sides are reviewing their experiences in this respect with the hope that these joint enterprises will be more successfully operated.

The two countries' banking cooperation have also been enhanced. A Sino-Japanese agreement against double taxation was signed in Beijing last September, and negotiations for a Sino-Japanese agreement on the protection of investment are underway.

People here maintain that the favorable conditions -- timeliness, geographical proximity and support of the people -- are all available for further development of the two countries' economic relations and trade. On the basis of the Sino-Japanese Joint Statement, both sides have signed a series of governmental agreements on trade, sea transport, aviation, fishery, trademarks, science and technology. The signing of the China-Japan Treaty on Peace and Friendship, in particular, has laid a solid political foundation for the development of the two countries' economic relations and trade. Through economic cooperation, China and Japan can supplement one another by learning from other side's strong points to offset their weaknesses. For this reason, both sides should have long-range, strategic vision in handling the issue of economic cooperation. They believe that, as long as both sides exert joint efforts on the basis of the three principles, namely peace and friendship, equality, mutual benefit and long-term stability, the prospects for Sino-Japanese economic cooperation are bright.

RENMIN RIBAO on Sino-Japanese Friendship

HK230626 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 83 p 6

Article by Zhou Bin: "Eleven Years of Good-Neighborliness, Friendship, Equality, and Mutual Benefit"]

Text] Since the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations in September 1972 and in particular, since the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship in August 1978, by the joint efforts of the governments and people of the two countries, our friendly and cooperative relations have been developing and a new chapter has been written in the history of Sino-Japanese relations.

Mutual trust is the basis for the establishment of friendship and good-neighborliness. In the past 11 years, both the Chinese and Japanese Governments have abided by the joint declaration made by both governments at the normalization of diplomatic relations and the principles announced in the treaty of peace and friendship. For example: Japan expressed that "it painfully feels its responsibilities for the past war which has brought grave disaster and sufferings to the Chinese people and that it expresses profound regret at all this"; that it fully realized and respected the stand taken by the Chinese Government that "Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the PRC." The two countries have expressed their desire to "establish enduring peaceful and friendly relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence;" that both countries should not seek hegemony in Asia, the Pacific, or elsewhere, and that they are against the efforts made by any country or group of countries to establish hegemony." The governments of both countries have abided by these principles. Consequently, the problems which occasionally arose from the relations between the two countries could be rationally solved by them. Consequently, the normal development of relations between the two countries was ensured.

Over the past 11 years, leaders of both governments have visited each other many times, thereby making the friendship and mutual understanding between the governments and the people of both countries more profound. Both governments have agreed on a system of conferences, meetings, and consultations at various levels in order to ensure that both sides can exchange views on international issues with which they are concerned and on the issue of bilateral relations. In this way, they can improve mutual understanding and coordinate actions. So far, three meetings of the members of both governments have been held in turns in the capitals of the two countries. Both sides consider this an effective way of continuing to carry forward the cause of the development of friendship and cooperation in a new phase of the relations between the two countries.

On the basis of the principle of mutual trust, equality, and mutual benefit, both countries have reached and signed a series of agreements. The trade, aviation, shipping, and fishery agreements prescribed by the joint declaration were signed long ago. In addition, they have successively reached agreements on long-term trade, cultural exchanges, scientific and technological cooperation, making joint efforts to prospect for and exploit oil and natural gas resources under the Bo Hai and the waters of the South China Sea, low-interest loans in yen, and the avoidance of double taxation. Most of these agreements have been implemented smoothly and outstanding achievements in many areas have been made in cooperation between both countries.

Let us take trade and economic relations as an example. In 1981, the volume of trade between the two countries topped \$10 billion, or 1,000 percent of that before the normalization of relations. The average annual growth rate was over 25 percent. The volume of trade with Japan constitutes about 25 percent of the total volume of China's foreign trade. Trade with China constitutes only a small proportion of the total volume of Japan's foreign trade. However, the pace of its development and its good prospects are not paralleled by its trade with any other countries. With the implementation of our open-door policy and our policy of enlivening the domestic economy, there are more and

more ways of conducting trade between the two countries through a growing number of channels. In addition to regular trade, the processing of materials for each other, compensatory trade, entrepot trade, export of labor service, joint ventures, technical cooperation, transformation of old plants, the issuance of bonds, and so on, are gradually developing. At present, people concerned on both sides are studying the question of how to quadruple the volume of trade between the two countries by the end of this century, that is, the question of how to increase the volume of trade between the two countries to \$40 billion.

The forms of exchanges between the people of the two countries are many and varied and personnel of both governments are in frequent contact with each other. The precedence of nongovernmental contact over governmental contact is one of the major characteristics of post-war Sino-Japanese relations. As early as the early 1950's, some Japanese with foresight formed organizations to make profoundly significant contacts with New China. Premier Zhou Enlai used the famous line "never forget the one who has dug the well when one drinks water" to remind us to remember forever those pioneers of the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation. At present, in the spheres of politics, culture, education, science and technology, information service, physical culture, public health, and religion, that is, in almost all spheres of social life, close ties have been established between both sides. Compared with 11 years ago, the number of Chinese who have visited Japan has increased by over 3,000 percent and the number of Japanese who have visited China has increased by 1,500 percent. Each country has sent to the other about 3,000 students to study for further study. In addition, there has been a "great upsurge" in each country to learn the language of the other. The first conference of nongovernmental persons of both countries held in the fall of 1982 and the conference of the members of both governments complemented and supplemented each other.

The chief responsible persons of 47 Japanese local bodies of self-government, that is the capital city [to] a special prefecture [do], the municipal prefectures [fu], and the prefectures [ken], and the responsible persons of some of our major provinces and cities have visited each other. At present, there are more than 60 pairs of friendship cities, friendship provinces, and friendship prefectures. We can say that an excellent situation in the simultaneous comprehensive development of governmental and nongovernmental contacts between the central and local organizations of the two countries has emerged.

Not long ago, government leaders and personalities of various circles of both countries unanimously emphasized: In order to realize the long-term goal of the friendship between the people of the two countries for many generations, from now on, it is necessary to pay close attention to training thousands and thousands of successors to the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship and to strive to make the younger generation understand the past, present, and future of Sino-Japanese relations and the simple truth that "unity benefits both the Chinese and Japanese nations but separation makes both suffer."

I. 23 Nov 83

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

In order to carry forward to the 21st century the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship, Hu Yaobang, the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, is about to visit Japan at the invitation of its government. This visit will certainly make new contributions to giving impetus to the in-depth development of the good-neighborliness and friendship between the two countries.

Hu Yaobang Arrives in Japan

OW230725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leader Hu Yaobang arrived in Tokyo this afternoon on a week-long visit to "join our friends here in promoting Sino-Japanese good-neighborliness and friendship so it will grow continuously."

Several hundred people including officials from the Japanese Foreign Ministry and Overseas Chinese gathered at Haneda airport to welcome the first general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee to visit Japan as his special plane touched down at 4:02 p.m. [0702 GMT] local time.

In a written statement released upon his arrival, Hu Yaobang extended greetings on behalf of the Chinese people to the Japanese people. Hu Yaobang said he expects to confer with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, leaders of both the ruling and opposition parties and celebrities from various sectors of Japanese society in the next few days. He hopes to have extensive contacts with the Japanese people, particularly young people, from all walks of life, Hu Yaobang said. He will also study Japan's advanced experience in various areas that can be useful to China, he added. "A prolonged and steady growth of good-neighborly and friendly relations between China and Japan has to do with the long-range and fundamental interests of both peoples," the Chinese Communist Party leader said. "I feel greatly honored to be able to contribute my share to this lofty goal."

Chinese officials in Hu Yaobang's company told XINHUA the general secretary is scheduled to pay a courtesycall on Emperor Hirohito, hold talks with Prime Minister Nakasone, address the Japanese Diet and a youth rally, and give a press conference, while in Tokyo. His swing across Japan will take him to Tsukuba Science City near Tokyo, Sapporo (in Hokkaido), Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and Nagasaki before he returns to China November 30, the official said.

Hu Yaobang and his party will be officially welcomed to Japan at a ceremony to be presided over by Prime Minister Nakasone tomorrow morning. Then the two leaders will huddle for a round of talks which are expected to cover bilateral and international issues of mutual interest. The Japanese prime minister will host a banquet for the Chinese guests later in the evening.

DPRK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

OW221339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- The friendship delegation from the Korean Workers' Party led by An Sung-hak, member of the Secretariat of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, wound up its visit to China, and left here for home by air today. They were seen off at the airport by Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Kim Chang-kyu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea here. While in China, the Korean delegation visited Beijing, Nanjing, Wuxi, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

WAN LI, UK'S LORD COCKFIELD DISCUSS TRADE

OW221239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with Lord Cockfield, chancellor of England's Duchy of Lancaster, and Lady Cockfield.

During the conversation, Wan Li said that there are broad prospects for the expansion of trade, economic and technical cooperation between China and Britain. He expressed the hope for more exchanges between the people of the economic circles of the two countries. Lord Cockfield said that he had held very useful talks with Chen Muhua. He also held discussions with leading members of other Chinese economic departments on matters related to the wide-ranging cooperation between the two countries.

XI ZHONGXUN LEADS CPC DELEGATION TO FRANCE

OW222146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, left this evening for a friendship visit to France at the invitation of the French Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegates include Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat, and Li Shuzheng, alternate member and deputy head of the International Liaison Department, of the CPC Central Committee. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Hu Qili and Hao Jianxiu, member and alternate member of the Secretariat, and Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department, of the CPC Central Committee.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS VISITING ITALIAN BANKERS

OW221243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Bank of Italy led by its president Carlo Azeglio Ciampi.

The economic and trade relations between China and Italy have been growing well either in bilateral import and export trade or in economic and technical cooperation, Chen Muhua said. The Italian bankers' participation in these economic activities would help promote the economic and trade relations between the two countries, she said. Chen also briefed the guest on the policy and methods in China's foreign economic relations and trade, and expressed the hope that more Italian entrepreneurs would take part in the country's modernization drive, especially in transforming the existing old enterprises. Carlo A. Ciampi said the policy of the Italian Government and bank is to continue to develop its friendly relations and cooperation with China. The Bank of Italy would do its biggest possible effort to advance the economic and trade relations between the two countries, he added. The Italian bankers left for Shanghai this evening before they returned home.

ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES PRC VISIT

Meets With Deng Xiaoping

OW230730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the C.P.C. Central Advisory Commission, met with Constantin Descalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and prime minister of Romania, and his party here this morning.

Prime Minister Descalescu first conveyed the warm regards from General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu to Deng Xiaoping. Deng expressed his thanks and in return, asked the prime minister to convey his best wishes to Ceausescu. "We are old comrades-in-arms and old friends in international communist movement. I am very happy to know that he is in good health," Deng added.

Descalescu said "We are accorded warm welcome and hospitality from the Chinese Government and people ever since our arrival at your great country. This manifests once again the great friendship between the two parties and two countries." He said that the Romanian Communist Party and government will make every effort to the further development of the Romania-China friendship and cooperation.

Deng Xiaoping said: "Our two parties and two countries are on intimate terms. For years China and Romania share identical views on international issues. We will continue our cooperation in various fields." "No matter what changes may take place in the world we will persevere in developing our country independently," he said.

Zhao, Descalescu Banquet Speeches

OW221828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that the superpowers' arms race and their struggle over the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons have aggravated tensions in Europe and seriously threatened world peace and security. "This has aroused anxiety among people all over the world, especially in Europe," he said.

Zhao Ziyang was speaking at a banquet held here this evening to welcome Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Descalescu.

Zhao said a great peaceful movement against the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe has recently bloomed in Romania, demanding the dismantling and destruction of all remaining medium-range missiles. China supported the Romanian people in their struggle to safeguard their country's security and security in Europe, and in their struggle for world peace, he said.

"The Chinese Government and people will, as always, work together with the Romanian people and other peoples of the world to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace," he added.

Zhao said it was essential for leaders of the two countries to strengthen their contacts, exchange views on international issues of common concern, pass on each other's experience in socialist construction and consult each other on ways to further Sino-Romanian cooperation. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1552 GMT on 22 November transmits its report on Zhao's banquet speech. The XINHUA Chinese version renders the beginning of this paragraph: "Zhao said: In light of the grim international situation at present and at a time when both countries are faced with even more arduous tasks in building socialism today, it is essential for the two countries to strengthen their contacts,..."]

Zhao Ziyang said Prime Minister Dascalescu's current visit would add a new chapter in the history of Sino-Romanian relations, and embodied once again the close friendship between the two countries.

"In the complicated and changeable international situation, we have supported each other and helped each other in the great cause of building socialism," he added. [The XINHUA Chinese version renders this paragraph: "Zhao Ziyang said: The common cause has closely linked the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Romania. In the complicated and changeable international situation, we have supported each other and helped each other in the great cause of building socialism."]

He said, the exchange of visits between Comrade Ceausescu last April and Comrade Hu Yaobang this May have pushed relations between our two countries into a new stage. "The Chinese Communist Party, government and people have attached great importance to their friendship and cooperation with the Romanian Communist Party, government and people," Zhao said.

In international affairs, he said, Romania has resolutely opposed power politics and the policy of issuing orders. It has courageously defended national dignity and state sovereignty, and made unremitting efforts to safeguard world peace and human progress. This has won praise from the all peace-loving countries and people, Zhao said.

Dascalescu said he considered Zhao's speech an expression of the mutual respect, close friendship, militant unity and all-round cooperative relations between the parties and countries of China and Romania. [The XINHUA Chinese version adds a sentence beginning this paragraph, as follows: "In his speech, Dascalescu thanked Zhao Ziyang for his warm remarks. Dascalescu said he considered Zhao's speech..."]

"In recent years, these relations have advanced forcefully. The decisive factors in promoting this development have been the meetings and talks held between top leaders in Bucharest and Beijing, and the agreements they reached," he said.

"The Romanian Government holds that our long-term agreements on basic policies for developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation have provided favorable conditions for the continued growth of trade between our two countries, and the constant development of coordinated and specialized production," the prime minister said. [The XINHUA Chinese version adds the following beginning sentence to this paragraph: "Dascalescu said: The economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries is being developed with firm results. The Romanian Government holds that our long-term..."]

"The economic, scientific and technical forces of the two countries have provided wide-ranging possibilities for furthering production coordination exchanges of ordinary goods," he added. Dascalescu said that Romania and China were cooperating actively in international affairs. "Through this cooperation, our two countries are contributing greatly to promoting progress, peace, national independence, understanding and equal cooperation between the peoples of various countries, and to promoting the cause of free development without outside interference," he said.

"We firmly stand for stopping the arms race, and achieving disarmament, with nuclear disarmament first of all," Dascalescu said. [The XINHUA Chinese version begins this paragraph with the following additional passage: "In his speech, Dascalescu highly praised China's achievements in building socialism and its contributions in safeguarding world peace. Dwelling on the current international situation, Dascalescu said: We firmly stand for stopping the arms race, ..."]

"We stand for an equilibrium of forces at the lowest possible level, and for drastically cutting the members of all existing weapons under strict international supervision," he added. "Romania stands for stopping the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, for reducing and destroying existing medium-range missiles, and for building a united Europe free of nuclear missiles and weapons," he said.

"We hold that the questions of disarmament and development are closely linked. Because of this, we constantly and firmly demand that measures be taken to narrow the gaps between the rich and poor countries, and to establish a new international economic order based on justice and equality. This is the basic condition for ensuring peace and political and economic stability throughout the world," Dascalescu said.

The prime minister also said China and Romania held unanimous or very similar views on current international issues, and this formed a solid basis for strengthening their cooperation in the international arena.

Also present at the banquet were China's State Councillor Gu Mu; Minister of Electronics Industry Jiang Zemin; and Minister of the Machine-Building Industry Zhou Jiannan. The banquet took place in the Great Hall of the People.

AGERPRES on Dascalescu-Zhao Talks

AU222012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 22 Nov 83

[For XINHUA report on the Zhao Ziyang-Dascalescu talks on 22 November see pages H 1-2 of the 22 November China DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Beijing AGERPRES 22/11/1983 -- On November 22, official talks started in Beijing between Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, and Zhao Ziyang member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the People's China.

The two premiers evoked with special satisfaction the traditional relations of tight friendship, multilateral collaboration and militant solidarity between the RCP and the Chinese Communist Party, between Romania and the People's China, between the peoples of the two countries, relations developing successfully based on observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in the domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual help.

The sides laid stress on the decisive role of the summit interviews in Bucharest and Beijing, of the understandings agreed upon on these occasions, that opened new prospects and gave new dimensions to the collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples. Both sides brought forth the importance of further promoting the contacts and political dialogue between the leaderships of the two parties and countries, a tight collaboration between the governments, parliaments, mass and public organizations, and reasserted the joint wish to further work most firmly for widening and deepening the Romanian-Chinese relations of collaboration in all the domains of joint interest.

During the talks the sides widely informed mutually of the socialism construction in the two countries and made an analysis of the stage attained in the implementation of the decisions endorsed during the Romanian-Chinese summit interviews.

In the spirit of the stipulations of the agreement-programme on the long-term development of the economic technical and scientific collaboration between Romania and the People's China the two premiers looked into the possibilities offered by the continuously growing economic, scientific and technical potential of the two countries, the provisions of their national plans for economic development in the future, and also the experience gained in the last (25) years, for continuously exchanging the volume of trade and improving continuously the share represented in deliveries in general by mutually advantageous economic collaboration and cooperation, for solving with joint effort some problems of major interest.

The sides analyzed concrete actions, ways and means to further develop the economic exchanges and collaboration in point of raw materials, energy, fuels, transport, machine building, the electronic, chemical and petrochemical, light and food industries, as also of agriculture and other domains of mutual interest. At the same time the sides pointed out the possibilities offered by the industries of the two countries for materialization of economic collaboration and cooperation ventures, on third markets included.

The two prime ministers expressed the two governments' will to take immediate action so as to expand and develop more rapidly, in 1984 and 1985, the Romanian-Chinese economic collaboration and cooperation. Both sides asserted the wish to identify the products the two countries are interested in, so as to establish a long-term collaboration until 1990, which should confer stability, dynamism and increased efficiency on the Romanian-Chinese collaboration in economy.

During the working dialogue, which passed in a open, constructive atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding, the continuous process of diversification and expansion of the collaboration between Romania and China in science, culture arts, education, mass media, etc, was also assessed in the positive.

During the talks, a series of major issues of the international life were also tackled, which conspicuously threw into prominence the identity of the viewpoints of the two countries.

The Romanian prime minister set forth at length Romania's stance, President Nicolae Ceausescu's conceptions and considerations on the achievement of disarmament, nuclear above all, the ensurance of international peace, detente and collaboration.

The Chinese premier expressed the People's Republic of China's full support to and solidarity with the activity and proposals of Nicolae Ceausescu, of Socialist Romania, regarding the ensurance of peace and security, for the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war in Europe, the halting of the emplacement of the new medium-range missiles, the reduction and scrapping of the ones in place and for the cessation of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, nuclear in the first place.

The two premiers reasserted Romania's and China's resolve to closely collaborate for the cessation of the arms race, for the resumption of the process of detente, for the promotion of peace and security in the world.

Constantin Dascalescu laid a floral wreath, on Tuesday morning, at the Memorial of the People's Heroes in the Tiananmen Square. A military guard presented arms. The same day, the Romanian premier visited the metallurgical combine "The Capital," outstanding unit of Beijing municipality. During the talks conducted with the executives of that unit, stress was laid on the possibilities existing for the expansion and diversification of the economic collaboration between Romania and China in the metallurgical industry. Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a dinner in honour of his Romanian guest, Constantin Dascalescu, on Tuesday. Romanian and Chinese officials attended.

DENG LIQUN BRIEFS FOREIGN JOURNALISTS ON RECTIFICATION

OW221748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- The methods of the "Cultural Revolution" will not be used in China's coming Communist Party consolidation, Deng Liqun, head of the Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda Department, said here today.

In talks with a delegation from the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists, Deng, also member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, said some foreigners had expressed fears that the party consolidation would be carried out according to "leftist" practices and unfavorably influence China's political and economic situation. "Our aim is to expose and correct some problems which exist in the party, and improve the party's style to maintain the country's political and economic momentum," he said.

Sound forces occupied dominant positions in the party, Deng added, leaders who not only saw the necessity of correcting the party's shortcomings, but also had the experience and methods to do so. Deng said that leaders throughout China had suffered during the "Cultural Revolution," and still remembered the serious consequences it had for the party and the Chinese people. For this reason, it was their common understanding that they would not use "leftist" methods in the party consolidation. Neither the consolidation nor the campaign against cultural contamination would affect China's policies of enlivening its economy and opening to the outside world, Deng said, adding that the moves were aimed at ensuring the smooth implementation of these policies.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON 'PRACTICE' TO FIGHT SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK221124 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Elimination of Spiritual Pollution Must Also Take Practice as the Criterion"]

[Text] The discussion on practice being the only criterion of truth, which was launched several years ago, played a very good role in emancipating the mind and bringing order out of chaos. Practice being the criterion is a universally applicable basic principle of Marxism. Today, in the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution, we must also use the criterion of practice to correctly assess the problem of spiritual pollution and raise our understanding.

It is first necessary to affirm that the mainstream in our theoretical or literary and art circles is good or relatively good. There are only a small number of comrades who have spread spiritual pollution. However, since we have not carried out forceful criticisms and adopted necessary measures against the wrong words and deeds of these comrades, some confused ideas have appeared on the ideological and cultural fronts, and some people, especially some young people, have become dispirited. We must have sufficient understanding of this serious consequence of spiritual pollution. Some comrades who have spread spiritual pollution may think that the seriousness of the matter has been exaggerated or that troubles have been made out of nothing. Then, let us examine the matter with the criterion of practice! These comrades are requested to go among the people, among the youth, and see what is the consequence of their wrong words and deeds as well as their harmful works and vulgar performances.

Judging from the recent practice of hitting at serious criminal offenses, although criminal offenses and spreading spiritual pollution are two matters different in nature and which should be differentiated from each other, although the young criminals have only themselves to blame and their criminal activities were not entirely the results of confusion on the ideological front, we must admit that the negative, or rather, the odious influence of these erroneous words and deeds, harmful works, and vulgar performances cannot be underestimated. The consequence of spiritual pollution is obvious to all in our country. What then is the reaction outside? These comrades are also requested to see how Hong Kong, Taiwan, and foreign countries have reacted to it. Some honest and friendly foreigners and Hong Kong and Taiwan patriots have also shown signs of worry about it. Of course, there are also some people who have clapped and cheered for all this. However, practice has shown, and will continue to show, that these people are among those with ulterior motives, if they are not merely muddleheaded. They do not hope that our country will continue to follow the road of socialist modernization and become strong and that our people will become rich. Their purpose is to make our country follow the road of bourgeois liberalization and slip back to the old rut of a semi-feudal and semicolonial society.

Now, some comrades have also admitted that their articles, works, and speeches have produced bad effects, but at the same time have emphasized that their motives are good. This shows that they do not have a sufficient understanding of the harm of spreading spiritual pollution and the necessity of eliminating this pollution.

In this connection, we must also use practice as the criterion to examine the matter. When we say that practice is the criterion of truth, we also mean that both motives and effects must be unified. In 1942, in his speech at the Yanan forum on literature and art, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Social practice and its effects are criteria for judging subjective intention or motive." What Comrade Mao Zedong said here referred to literary works. However, it is also applicable to the articles, works, and speeches of the theoretical workers. In short, it is oversimplified if one only sees the effects without considering the motive, and this should be opposed; and it is also wrong and should be opposed if one fails to take practice as the criterion and only stresses motive without considering the effect. Only when both the effect and motive are unified can we correct and raise our understanding on eliminating spiritual pollution.

The theoretical and literary and art circles made important contributions several years ago in the discussion on "practice being the only criterion of truth." The CPC Central Committee has spoken highly of this. We hope that the comrades in the theoretical and literary and art circles will carry forward this fine tradition, gain a better understanding of the serious consequence of spiritual pollution, and take an active part in the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution.

LITERARY, ART WORKERS MUST HAVE MARXIST OUTLOOK

HK230854 Beijing WENZHAI BAO in Chinese No 110, 11 Nov 83 p 5

[Report on article by Xiao Sheng in CHANG CHENG: "Several Erroneous Trends in Literary and Art Creation"]

[Text] In its No 4 issue in 1983, CHANG CHENG published an article written by Ding Zhenhai [0002 2182 3189] and Li Zhun [2621 0402] in commemoration of the 90th birthday of Comrade Mao Zedong. The article, entitled "Guide Our Creation With a Marxist World Outlook," in combination with the study of the exposition of Comrade Mao Zedong on the relationship between world outlook and creation, pointed out that at present, there are several erroneous trends in literary and art creation: 1) Some writers, because they fail to "observe the society and the world from the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism," commit mistakes when describing and generalizing the social phenomena in the period of the "Cultural Revolution", which was an instance extremely rare and complicated in the course of history, and they fail to portray the "great and staunch vitality" pertaining to the party and the socialist system.

2) In recent years, there have emerged a number of works which propagate abstract human nature and abstract humanism, publicizing the idea that human nature is the lever of history and is the link and motive force by which human beings can maintain and develop themselves, and asserting that revolutionary wars, land reform, political movements in the past, and even the socialist system itself suppress and destroys human nature, resulting in the alienation of man. 3) There have emerged some works which publicize wrong ideological trends such as egoism, social Darwinism, the doctrine of religious belief, pessimistic nihilism, and decadent hedonism. 4) In poetic works, there exist the "newly emerged group" with writings based on the so-called "new principles of aesthetics." A considerable portion of these poems are tinged with a high degree of solipsism. These poems are termed "hazy poems" because the poets are obviously incapable of describing their "great range of intangible sentiments" and fail to take possession of a "definite objective and means" in their artistic presentation. Last, the article pointed out that it can be seen from the above how important it is for the literary and art workers to arm themselves with a Marxist outlook in the new historical period!

USING LITERATURE, ART TO STUDY POLITICS

HK220950 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 20, 16 Oct 83 p 49

[Article by Li Xia: "Observations on Two News Items"]

[Text] Two interesting items have appeared in the newspapers recently: One is the recommendation by Gao Yang, party first secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, of Lu Wenfu's novel "Wei Qiang" ["Enclosing Wall"] to cadres throughout the province; the second is the announcement by the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee requesting that party members and cadres study Qiao Wan's report "Stories of Sanmenli" as material for party consolidation. Through an allegory of how a certain building research department repairs a wall, the short novel "Wei Qiang" satirizes in a delightful and uninhibited way a family of gossipers and empty talkers and enthusiastically praises a hard-working family. Comrade Gao Yang said that everyone should give considerable thought to these familiar characters and thus learn and draw some experiences from them. "Stories of Sanmenli" develops the lofty spiritual realms of several peasant party members in the new era, and the writing is extremely moving. These two comrades in the Hebei and Jilin provincial party organizations happened by chance to suggest works of literature as material for political study. This kind of action provides us with inspiration.

For many years, some comrades who organize political study have gone too much by the book in organizing study and have made study rather dull and uninteresting. There has not been sufficient thought given to how to make it easier for the masses to understand the essence of a document being studied and how to solve any particular problems that come up. I believe that if one has clarified the content and the aims of study and if one has understood and appreciated the cultural standards of the cadres, their ideological foundations, and their ability to grasp things, then we might get twice the results with half the effort if we organize some more entertaining activities in conjunction with study, such as seeing a film which might be of use for study, carrying out some pertinent investigations or research, asking experts or model people to give reports or reading some outstanding articles. This represents skill in political and ideological work and leadership.

In actual fact, the reason is very simple. Marxism states that in reality, the human brain does not perceive the world in one way only. It can perceive it through theory but also through art and literature or various other mediums. The source of outstanding pieces of art and literature is life itself and this work scientifically encapsulates life and illustrates life in a very moving way.

The conclusion drawn by such works are without doubt the same as those drawn by advanced contemporary politicians and ideologists, but in a different way. These kinds of outstanding pieces of work can have a very important and special role to play in understanding and clarifying political theories. We often discover that a theoretical question which has not been fully understood for a long time, or a question of understanding which proves difficult to appreciate, may quite unexpectedly be understood or grasped in, for example, a film or a book. Thus, as the phrase goes, "you look for someone a thousand times, turn your head back, and there he is, standing in the light of the lamp."

Marx put a great deal of emphasis on the educational role of works of art and literature. In his piece of work "The English Bourgeois" he highly praised an outstanding group of English writers, saying that "the political and social truth which they have exposed to the world is greater than everything that all politicians, political experts, and moralists put together have exposed." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 10, p 686) Let us look at an example nearer home. The book and the film "Reaching Middle Age" and the social impact that they had in propagating and implementing the party's policies concerning intellectuals are there for all to see.

In the past works of art and literature or other kinds of academic creation have been used to help the study of politics. During the Yanan period, the party constantly published pieces of work, such as Lu Xun's "Answers to Questions of Beidou Magazine" and Guo Moruo's "Tri-Centenary of Jia Shen" for people to study. The old comrades of the Yanan period remember even today the important role that these pieces of work played in rectifying the style of writing and preventing arrogance as a result of victory.

Of course everything has its rational limits. Political study should still be concerned primarily with the study of theoretical works and documents to grasp the true essence of political topics. If literary appreciation meetings and film events are organized simply because literature is deemed useful to political study and if investigation groups or inspection teams are arranged simply because investigation and research are deemed important, then this would be in opposition to the original intention of this article.

HONGQI URGES PERSONS TO MAKE BEST USE OF TALENTS

HK221054 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 20, 16 Oct 83 p 38

[Article by Yu Qihua: "Make the Best Use of a Person's Talents"]

[Text] Making the best of a person's talents, exploiting his or her good points and playing down the bad ones is an important lesson in life. The Qing poet Gu Sixie wrote "a fine steed may be very experienced, but it is not as good as an ox for plowing fields. A sturdy cart may carry heavy loads, but is not as good as a boat for crossing rivers. If one ignores one's good points, then even a wise man cannot make strategies. Wood is a valuable product and should be used in the right applications."

The Russian storyteller Krylov said "nothing good will come of a cobbler making cakes or a chef mending shoes." These ~~allegories~~ allegories are very different but serve the same purpose. No matter how great the skills of a person, he or she cannot do 73 different kinds of work, and to be proficient one can only concentrate on one or several skills. As long as one makes use of one's abilities and gives scope to them, one can go a long way. If one does not use what one has learned, if one does not use one's advantages, then one has no chance at all of developing one's abilities, and like the bird in the cage, one cannot spread one's wings.

In Russia there was a very famous poet called Dimitriy (Byedenyy), who before the October Revolution was involved in government administration work. After the victory of the revolution it was suggested that he be given a position on the People's Committee, but this was not what the poet wanted. Lenin said "Don't disturb him! Before the revolution he was working in administration, that was simply his misfortune...Now that he has the chance to develop his talents, we should not stop him."

(Byedenyy) became very successful. The reason for his success lay in Lenin's understanding of the rule that one should allow people to develop their talents. This story is well worth learning from by those comrades who today are working in the leadership and are deciding what talents should be put to use where.

CHINA DAILY URGES WOMEN TO FULLY USE TALENTS

HK230316 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] Women scientists and technicians in China should be freed from family chores to give full play to their talents.

The past 30 years have been a fast growing contingent of women scientific workers. A good example is the Shanghai Academy of Sciences where women make up 41 per cent of the total number, according to a signed article published in the bimonthly SHEHUI (SOCIETY). More and more females have been promoted to leading posts.

However, the article pointed out, women still remain a minority in advanced research in the academy -- 76 females to 445 males. Even among the women themselves, the young and middle-aged lag far behind the old in achieving progress. A survey conducted by the university showed that the main reason was that most married women scientists and technicians were weighed down by family burdens. On average, they spent four hours each day in family chores. Although this caused some complaints, many still find it hard to stand up against the long-established concept that wives should do the bulk of housework. Another time-consuming job for women is coaching children for entrance into key schools and universities.

Women are slow in their research progress because they have little time for study. Of the 138 women involved in the survey, 57 complained that they had never been given training in more than 10 years. While at home, confined living space prevents them from self-study. "As one room does not allow two desks, most of them have to make room for their husbands and children," the article said.

Also, poor health is common among female scientists. With low pay, they have to scrimp on food for themselves in order to provide a proper diet for their husbands and children.

In order to guarantee women's role in China's modernization, the article called for immediate measures to solve their problems. The training of young and middle-aged women scientists should be placed on the agenda of leadership at all levels. At the same time, efforts should be made to improve their living standards. Nurseries and other services should be established to lessen their household burdens.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON STATE OF LABOR IN 'SOCIALIST' STAGE

HK210726 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Hu Fengji: "Is Labor in the Socialist Stage 'Merely a Means of Life?'"]

[Text] In many political economic textbooks, labor in the socialist stage is mentioned as "being merely a means of life" and "a kind of burden." I think this is an inappropriate way to describe it. Is it "merely a means of life?" The basis for this argument is the following remark by Marx: Communist "labor is no longer a means of life and becomes a prime want in life." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 12) However, I think that this remark by Marx cannot be used to prove in reverse order that labor in the socialist stage is merely a means of life. What Marx said was just to describe the characteristics of labor in the communist stage. He said that communist labor "is not merely a means of life." This did not reversely prove that labor in the socialist stage is "merely a means of life." He said that labor in the communist stage was "the prime want in life." Similarly, this did not prove in reverse that labor is not a want in life in the socialist stage, because although it is not the "prime want," it can be "one of the wants." Therefore, in logic, this remark by Marx cannot prove that labor in the socialist stage is "merely a means of life," and Marx did not mean this either.

Is it still "a kind of burden?" The basis for this argument is that Engels said that communist labor "becomes a kind of joy instead of being a kind of burden." (Ibid, p 333) Understanding what Engels said in that way is a distortion of its original meaning. When Engels said "becomes" here, he referred to the general change in the nature of labor after the abolition of the capitalist system. He put it clearly by saying that "productive labor will no longer be a means to keep people in slavery, but a means to emancipate people. Therefore, productive labor will become a kind of joy instead of being a kind of burden." (Ibid, p 333) What Engels said here was about the common nature of the two stages under the communist system -- the socialist stage and the communist stage. It was not about labor in the communist stage.

Judging from both theory and practice, labor in the socialist stage should be mentioned as a means of life and a want in life as well. Although the socialist laborers are still tied up to certain occupations by the division of work and what they have to do is still heavy and arduous work, they are "working for themselves, for their own class, and for society." ("Selected Works of Stalin," Vol 2, p 382) Labor becomes a glorious and joyful undertaking. The broad masses of laborers regard not engaging in labor as a disgrace to them. Thus, labor also becomes a kind of want, although not yet the "prime want," in life. Socialism and communism are two stages under the same social formation, with different degrees of development. Although in these two stages there are differences in regarding labor as a want in life, there is no difference in the nature of labor. It is because labor has become a want of the people that it is possible to acquire a communist attitude toward labor.

PARTY-STATE CIRCULAR URGES ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

OW230034 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0845 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee and the State Council recently issued a circular calling on all areas to successfully carry out systematically and in a well-planned way the reform of separating government and commune administration in the rural areas and strive to basically complete the task of setting up township governments before the end of 1984 in order to end the situation in which party organizations do not take care of party matters, governments do not manage government matters and there is no separation of government and enterprise administrative work.

The circular said: The primary task is to separate government and commune administrative work and establish township governments. At the same time, township party committees should be established and township economic organizations should be gradually established according to the needs of production and in line with the wishes of the masses.

The circular stipulated: The size of a township should be generally based on the original scope of jurisdiction of the commune. The size should be properly scaled down if the original scope of jurisdiction of the commune is overextended. Attention should be paid to building market towns in the course of building townships. Market towns, with appropriate conditions, may form town governments in order to promote economic and cultural development in the rural areas.

The circular stipulated that the township administration should be simple, and that the size of its government body should not exceed that of existing communes. It also specified that township cadres should be gradually selected from among outstanding people in the rural areas and that they should be able to work both at higher and lower levels. Those elected should assume their posts, and those rejected should return to production work. The pay and benefits for existing cadres who are divorced from production, including those working in collective economic organizations, will remain unchanged. Proper economic subsidies will be given to those newly elected cadres.

Referring to the restructuring of the economic system, the circular said: After the separation of government and commune administration, the restructuring of the economic system should be continued in line with the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee's No 1 Document of 1983. Existing enterprises run by the communes and their subdivisions should make continuous efforts to improve the responsibility system in production, strengthen the masses' democratic management and run economic cooperative enterprises worthy of the name. In the course of restructuring the economic system, strict measures should be adopted to prevent the loss of property and the injuring of the public interest to profit private interest. Agrotechnique popularizing, forestry, veterinary, farm machinery, operational and managerial and other grass-roots units, supply and marketing and credit cooperatives should strive to do a good job in structural reform; they should expand the scope of their services, improve service quality and gradually form a service network comprising technology, management, circulation and financial matters in order to stimulate the development of a diversified economy and commodity production in the rural areas. With the establishment of township governments, a financial system and the corresponding system of budget and final accounts at the township level should be set up to take charge of revenue and expenditure.

Referring to the establishment of People's Committees of villages, the circular said: The People's Committee of a village is a self-governing mass organization at the grass-roots level, and it should be established according to the living conditions of the people of the village. The People's Committee of a village should actively promote its village's public utilities and other beneficial public work and assist the township government in carrying out administrative work and production and construction in the village. The head, deputy head and members of the People's Committee of a village should be elected by the village people.

The circular pointed out: In some places where economic organizations, such as agricultural cooperatives, have been established on the basis of natural villages, they may, provided the local masses agree, put on a trial basis the system of one leading body taking charge of two organizations, that is, it concurrently exercises the powers and functions of the economic organization as well as the people's committee of the village.

The circular said in conclusion: The separation of government and commune administration and the establishment of township governments are an important matter.

Party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership, uphold the mass line, do propaganda work and ideological and political work well; they should carry out this matter on a trial basis and gradually expand it so as to insure good quality. Those areas which have completed administrative reform should strive to gradually improve their leading bodies and organizations by summing up their experiences in the course of practice.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY ELECTS LEADERS, EXECUTIVE

OW230418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- Zhou Jianren, brother of China's best known modern writer Lu Xun, was reelected here today chairman of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, one of China's eight democratic parties. Elected vice-chairman were the authors Ye Shengtao and Xie Bingxin, publisher Xu Boxin, poet and calligrapher Zhao Puchu, educators Wu Yifang and Wu Ruohan and Chen Shunli. A five-member Executive Bureau was also formed to perform its routine duties.

According to Zheng Fanglong, deputy head of the Organization Department of the association, the average age of the chairman and vice-chairmen is 82 while the average age of the Executive Bureau members is 62. Of the association's 15,000 members nationwide, he said, 9,000 were recruited in the past four years.

[XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1417 GMT on 22 November carries a similar report, pointing out that the election of the leaders of the China Association for Promoting Democracy [CAPD] was held at the First Plenary Meeting of the Seventh CAPD Central Committee on 22 November]

Further Report

OW222347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- "If Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo prompts the return of Taiwan to the motherland, his name will remain in the memory of the Chinese people," newly-elected democratic party leader, Chen Shunli said here today. The 66-year-old professor of economics was elected vice-chairman of the China Association for Promoting Democracy (CAPD), one of China's eight democratic parties, today. Chen is a native of Fenghua, in Zhejiang Province, which is also the home town of Taiwan leader Chiang Ching-kuo. Chen said the CAPD would strengthen their ties with Chinese nationals residing abroad.

The CAPD has helped many people to contact their relatives in Taiwan and Hong Kong, he added.

On the party's activities at home, Chen said the CAPD would give more consideration to education, since most of its members were teachers. "We'll set up more educational advisory centres to help people find teachers, supply them with teaching materials and form sparetime and vocational classes," he said.

Chen is now president of Shanxi University. A graduate of Qinghua University in Beijing, he entered Oxford to study economics in 1945. He returned to China four years later and became a professor first at Nankai University in Tianjin, and later in Shanxi. He said he would resign his post at Shanxi University and move to Beijing to oversee the party's activities.

COMMERCE MINISTRY TO SUSPEND CLOTH, COTTON RATIONING

OW221443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- China will temporarily suspend cloth and cotton rationing from December first, the Ministry of Commerce announced here today.

Urban and rural residents will be able to buy goods made of cotton without using coupons. The coupons, aimed at limiting purchases, have been distributed annually to all Chinese citizens since 1954. The ministry said cloth and cotton coupons will not be issued in 1984, while those distributed in 1983 will become invalid by the end of December. The decision came after steady rises in cotton harvests, the development of China's chemical-fiber industry and the building up of large reserves of textiles, the ministry added.

Due to the unrestricted supply of cotton-made articles, the ministry said, the state will make appropriate readjustments to cotton prices. Purchasing prices have risen many times in the past few years, while selling prices have remained unchanged, it added.

ZHANG JINGFU ON PROMOTING TECHNICAL PROGRESS

OW230355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1416 GMT 21 Nov 83

[By reporter Xu Yaozhong]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA) -- The national working conference on promoting technical progress opened in Beijing today. The meeting urged all regions and all departments to seek unity of thinking and be resolute in expediting technical progress at existing enterprises. The meeting said that this is a strategic issue wherein lies the hope of socialist modernization and which must be firmly handled in order to create a new situation for technical progress at existing enterprises.

The conference is sponsored by the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the People's Bank of China. Speaking at the conference Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, said that to create a new situation for achieving technical progress, it is most important for enterprises to stop being egalitarian-minded in dealing with the state, and for staff members and workers to stop being egalitarian-minded within an enterprise. He said: A planned economy must give full scope to the role of economic leverage in appraising the economic performance of enterprises under generally equal conditions. While striving to achieve technical progress, enterprises must pay great attention to the development of new products, and each trade and each enterprise must strive to reach advanced international levels. Lu Dong and Zhu Rongji, vice ministers in charge of the State Economic Commission, also addressed the conference.

Lu Dong pointed out that scientific and technological progress is essential for economic revitalization, and that scientific and technological work must be geared to the needs of economic construction. He said: This is the fundamental guiding ideology for expediting the work of achieving technical progress at various enterprises, which is the foundation of economic construction. Today, 80 percent of the state's revenues come from the nation's enterprises which, along with key construction projects, are the foundation of the plan to quadruple the value of industrial and agricultural output by the year 2000. However, the technical foundation of the nation's enterprises is weak, and it will be a strategic error that would gravely delay the progress of socialist modernization if the production of our enterprises is not built on an advanced technical foundation in a planned, selective, and systematic manner.

Lu Dong said that in the next several years, the focus of the work to achieve technical progress must be aimed at improving the quality of goods. He said: First, we must improve and upgrade the quality of goods being produced. From a long-range point of view, we must also develop new products. To achieve technical progress, our enterprises must begin by upgrading their products and then take the necessary measures to improve the operation of other related areas according to actual needs.

Lu Dong pointed out that the inferior quality of goods and high consumption of resources are two extremely great obstacles to the improvement of economic performance; to achieve technical progress, all enterprises must begin by improving the quality of goods and lowering the consumption of resources.

To create a new situation for enterprises to improve their technology as soon as possible, Lu Dong said that all departments and all regions must do a good job in these three things: The principal leading comrades, including ministers, ministers in charge, bureau directors, managers, and plant directors, must personally handle the task to promote technical progress; 2) the projects to achieve technical progress must be well planned; and 3) organizationally, an efficient development system must be set up with personnel from the upper to the lower levels. Lu Dong added that in the face of the new situation of expediting technical progress, leaders, engineers, technicians, and workers must double their efforts to study to meet the needs of the new situation because their knowledge is already out of date.

Speaking at the conference, Zhu Rongji briefed the attendants on technical progress achieved in 1983 and set the requirements for 1984. Today's meeting was chaired by Yuan Baohua, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission.

ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO ARTICLE URGES RURAL REFORMS

OW230331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1248 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA) -- Today's ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO carries an article entitled "Reform the Superstructure, Develop the Favorable Rural Situation." The article reads in full as follows:

The rural situation is particularly fine now. The 800 million peasants are extremely happy; they truly and wholeheartedly support the party and socialism, and relations between the party and peasants have been greatly improved. Naturally, there are also some problems on our road of advance; however, they are not too serious and not too difficult to solve. The reform of the superstructure is somewhat more difficult to tackle. Elements of the superstructure such as ideology, the system of leadership, the style of work of the leadership, and so forth have failed to keep pace with the developing rural situation.

For example, when some comrades see peasants with money, they think that these peasants are terrible. They immediately seek to work out some plans to practice egalitarianism. Some of their views are no longer correct, and some of their measures are no longer appropriate. Proposals that will dampen peasants' enthusiasm have begun to emerge. No matter whether this is deliberate or not, such practice can only serve to cripple the favorable rural situation.

It should be pointed out that now is a crucial time. Under no circumstances should we thwart the peasants and change those policies which should not be changed; because, if we do, peasants would no longer have faith in our party, we would lose the public support that we have just won, and peasants would lose confidence in our party, thinking that the Communist Party is, after all, prone to changes.

Naturally, this does not mean that the policy cannot be readjusted. Policy on rural economy can and should be readjusted and improved to keep pace with the new situation while we unify our thinking and knowledge.

However, the purpose of such readjustment is to promote the development of rural commodity economy, incessantly increase the output and improve the quality of the commodities in the countryside, and help peasants become well-to-do in the course of developing a commodity economy. Such readjustment is not aimed at cheating peasants.

Do we need to guide peasants to make greater contributions to the state and to the collective? Naturally, we should; the question is how to do this. A correct measure should be: Help peasants develop production and increase social wealth. When peasants become well-to-do, they will be able to provide a large quantity of better but less expensive commodities, and that means greater contributions. In recent years, peasants have increased cotton production by more than 20 million dans, grain production by more than 70 billion jin, production of sugar-bearing crops by nearly 1 million metric tons; and have promoted the development of the entire national economy. That has explained this point well. When peasants become rich, the state may also benefit by levying taxes or adopting other measures. Efforts can also be made to encourage peasants to collect funds to run schools, to improve water supply conditions by repairing drinking-water facilities, and to work on bridges and roads to improve traffic; those are also contributions. All those forms of contributions are acceptable by peasants. Peasants will willingly accept such forms, and they do not dampen peasants' enthusiasm. Peasants are willing to repair roads in the Taiyue mountainous region in Shanxi Province; they are also willing to spend some money, because they consider the contribution of their own labor and money to do something for the state and the collective as an extremely glorious deed. We should do things like that. In short, it is necessary to arouse peasants' enthusiasm. We should pay attention to this point when we formulate all rural economic policies.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON CUTTING COMMERCIAL LOSSES

HK221445 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Set a Deadline for Cutting the Losses of Commercial Departments"]

[Text] At present, the financial and trade system in Shanghai is making best use of the final period of this year to conscientiously carry out the work of making up deficits and increasing surpluses, and this is a very significant thing. Commercial departments everywhere should in the same manner strive to fulfill the various targets for this year, and do a bit more work for increasing national income. Units incurring losses should even more make the greatest effort to cut losses.

Making up deficits and increasing surpluses is a vital task of economic work in this year and next year. Some people have described making up deficits and increasing surpluses as the business of production departments. This kind of understanding is one-sided. Actually, the task of making up deficits and increasing surpluses is also very important and urgent in the sphere of circulation, as well as in commercial departments. Up to now, the losses of some commercial departments have not only been cut down, but have risen instead. One example is that, the losses incurred by those enterprises engaged in handling meat, eggs, and vegetables throughout the country have reached 1.125 billion yuan in the first half of this year.

To be sure, there are many reasons for commercial enterprises incurring losses, and there are not only objective factors, but also subjective factors. At present, besides appropriately readjusting certain impractical policies, we must mainly solve losses of a management nature covered up by losses of a policy nature. Some of the commercial enterprises, at the mention of losses, attribute the cause to this factor of losses of a policy nature, and neglect the question of management. The result is that work becomes poorer and poorer, and losses become greater and greater. As for the leading members of these enterprises, losses of a policy nature become the "magic formula" and "talisman" for muddling along.

For example, such things as the mortality of large numbers of live pigs in purchasing, the rotting of the greater part or all of vegetables being handled, and the storing of meat for too long cannot be wrapped up in losses of a policy nature. As a matter of fact, people have long been aware of this, but under the coverup of losses of a policy nature, losses and waste caused by poor management and administration are very abnormal. However, with losses of a policy nature as a shield, this has never aroused proper attention. The lumping of losses of a policy nature and losses of a management nature together, and the use of objective factors in place of subjective responsibility, are like counting "the whiskers together with the eyebrows." Some people are content with the status quo, and although they are well aware of the serious losses, they nevertheless adopt a blind and deaf attitude, and even say that for the sake of ensuring market supply, some losses must also be expected. Such views are extremely harmful to making up deficits and increasing surpluses in commerce.

We must make a distinction between "the whiskers" and "the eyebrows," and fully understanding what are losses of a management nature, and what the reasons are resulting in losses of a management nature. We must not be so "polite" and "gentle" as before, and must set a deadline for making up losses and increasing surpluses, exert pressure on the enterprises, and give the leading members of the enterprises a fixed deadline. In this way, we will be able to quickly change the features of enterprises which incur losses. This point has already been borne out by the practice of industrial enterprises in various localities. How is it the commercial departments cannot "introduce" this effective measure!

Since ancient times, doing business has been for the sake of making money. "Losing money will earn a scolding" was a phrase used in the past to ridicule people engaged in business, and it is not very complimentary. At present, it is also not an honor for those of whom this phrase is used. The state has provided the capital and manpower, put up stores and shops, and guaranteed the supply of goods. If they still lose money with such excellent conditions, the leading members of these enterprises should ask themselves several questions, and should feel ashamed. Of course, this is not a question of honor or dishonor. Our socialist commerce belongs to the state and the people, and shoulders the vital task of accumulating construction funds for the four modernizations. If it loses a bit more money, it will turn a bit less money over to the state, and there will also be a bit less in construction funds. Proceeding from this overall situation, should not those commercial enterprises which incur losses make a change at once?

CREDIT COOPERATIVE REFORMS YIELD RESULTS

OW221233 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 21 Nov 83

[By Reporter Guo Junzheng]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA) -- The national credit cooperatives conference that has just ended in Beijing disclosed that more than 8,700 credit cooperatives throughout China have reformed their management system since the beginning of this year. As these reforms match the output-related system of contracted responsibilities in rural areas, these cooperatives have improved their economic results and promoted the development of the commodity market; they are referred to by the peasants as their "little banks."

Credit cooperatives that have been selected for reforms have shown more flexibility in business operation, simplified procedures for examining and approving loans, increased the types of loans, and provided more loans to peasant households. In the course of reforms, credit cooperatives in many places have also readjusted the original credit establishments and appointed more personnel to work in them. According to incomplete statistics, 32,000 establishments have been added throughout China. Eight pilot counties (districts) in Liaoning Province have carried out credit cooperative reforms. Taking into account the original credit establishments, there is on the average a credit office for every 1.5 production brigades.

Meanwhile, the problems of "difficulties in getting loans and complexity of loan procedures" have also been basically solved. The selected credit cooperatives that have undergone reforms have shown "three excesses"; namely, excess in savings, excess in loans and excess in recovered loans. This has accelerated capital turnover and yielded better economic results. The amount of savings at pilot cooperatives has increased by some 50 percent compared with the prereform period. As of the end of October, 90 percent of the credit cooperatives in Zhejiang Province had been reformed. The amount of recovered loans reached 190 million yuan, which was 2.4 times the amount of the same period last year.

The big increase in the credit service of pilot credit cooperatives has played a dominant role in local markets of borrowed and loaned funds. According to random investigations in Sichuan Province, the proportion of credit cooperatives' loans accounts for more than 70 percent of the total amount of the peasants' borrowed funds, a sharp increase from the 20-percent mark of 1982. Judging from the situation of pilot units throughout China, credit cooperatives are moving in the direction of independent operation and accounting as well as assumption of sole responsibility for losses and profits.

TECHNICAL TRANSFORMATION EFFORTS YIELD RESULTS

OW221229 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1225 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA) -- Our reporter has learned from the State Statistical Bureau that the industrial and transport departments of our country have made gratifying progress this year in the work of technical transformation and improvement. A number of equipment- and technology-upgrading projects completed this year have increased the productive capacities of the energy industry, raw and semifinished materials industries, and light and textile industries. More importantly, in planning for such projects all departments and localities have given attention to the need for better product quality, more new products, lower consumption of energy and materials, and greater economic benefits. This has resulted in more effective use of investments in these projects.

According to statistics, 7,360 projects to upgrade equipment and technology were complete by China's industrial and transport departments in the first 3 quarters of this year. Among them, 26 were relatively big projects, each involving an investment of more than 5 million yuan. With the completion of these projects, production capacities of crude oil, coal, electric power, cement, plate glass, synthetic ammonia, cotton textiles, cigarettes and beet have all been expanded. Most noticeable is the additional oil production capacity which is 5.34 million metric tons, or 67 percent more than the additional capacity in the whole of 1982. Other noteworthy increases in production capacities are 470,000 metric tons of coal, 11,000 kilowatts of power, 70,000 standard cases of plate glass and 110,000 cotton spindles. Some of the equipment- and technology-upgrading projects completed are aimed at conserving energy. Statistics show that these projects will cut the consumption of electric power by some 40 million kilowatt-hours, coal by 220,000 metric tons and fuel oil by 36,000 metric tons annually.

In the first 3 quarters of this year, enterprises owned by the entire people of the country invested 15.9 billion yuan in projects to upgrade equipment and technology. Three gratifying changes have been noted in the use of this investment.

1. A greater proportion of investments has been used in upgrading technology for the energy industry. Investments made for this purpose by the energy industry departments -- namely, coal, petroleum, and electric power departments -- amounted to 4.86 billion yuan. This accounted for 30.5 percent of the industrial departments' total investment and was 5.4 percent higher than last year.

2. An increased proportion of investments has been used to expand product variety and improve product quality. Investment in projects to make new products was 1.4 billion yuan, accounting for 8.8 percent of the total investment and showing a 3.4 percent rise over last year's figure. The proportion of investments used to improve product quality was 0.5 percent more than last year.

3. The proportion of investments for renewal of fixed assets and for technical transformation has increased. In the first 3 quarters of this year, 9.15 billion yuan were invested in projects of this nature, accounting for 57.6 percent of the total investment and showing a 1.8 percent rise over last year. Investment in expansion projects was up by 3.2 percent compared with last year.

A responsible person of the State Statistical Bureau has pointed out that in technical transformation and improvement all departments and localities should pay attention to three current problems. They are: Funds designated for upgrading equipment and technology are not used in the main for their intended purpose; there are a relatively large number of projects not included in original plans; the use of investment funds is not even with funds being used slowly at the initial stage but quickly at the later stage. He hoped that all departments and localities would take steps to seriously solve these problems.

CHALLENGES SET FOR MACHINE-BUILDING, ELECTRONICS

OW221433 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- China's machine-building and electronics industries must concentrate on improving product quality and speeding up the upgrading of their products, Lu Dong, vice-minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, said today. "This is a big issue affecting the machine-building and electronics industries and the progress of China's modernization program," he said at a current industry meeting.

The adoption of open-door and economic flexibility policies have produced stiff competition on the domestic and international markets, and created a great challenge for China's machine-building and electronics industries, he said. The machine-building and electronics industries must develop and manufacture large amounts of key equipment, and use these facilities to equip key projects and transform existing enterprises to ensure the accomplishment of China's modernization drive, he said. The quality of the two industries' products was not suited to the current situation, with most lagging behind international advanced standards.

In addition, systems for supervising and ensuring quality have still not been established, resulting in failure to meet developing needs and improve industrial goods, he added.

The vice-minister urged the meeting to:

-- work out a strategic plan for upgrading products and ensure that most industrial goods reach international standards of the 1970s and early 1980s, while bringing some up to current world levels;

- adopt more international standards to improve quality and raise profits;
- focus on developing new equipment for key projects and technical transformation schemes;
- undertake cooperative designing and joint production with foreign firms, and import new technology, production lines and key equipment;
- take effective measures to discard old and backward products;
- and strengthen overall quality supervision, set up quality guarantee systems and implement quality responsibility systems.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON MARKETING CO-OPS

HK221434 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Turn the Supply and Marketing Cooperatives Into Comprehensive Service Centers for the Rural Economy"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the introduction and improvement of the responsibility system of contracting output to peasant households and the popularization of science and technology, the vast rural areas in our country have been turning the self-contained natural economy into a commodity economy and turning the single-product economy into an economy of all-round development. In many localities, key households specializing in commodity production and various economic integrated bodies have been developing vigorously. Most of their products are commodities. In this new situation, the system of rural supply marketing cooperatives urgently needs to be reformed. Their business orientation and operation style must be changed. They should provide all kinds of services for the development of the rural commodity economy and should help solve problems in production, processing, storage, transport, marketing, and technical consultation and services. Supply marketing cooperatives should serve as comprehensive service centers in the countryside.

Turning supply marketing cooperatives into comprehensive service centers in the countryside is a glorious task for these cooperatives in the new historical period. It is an important decision made by the party central leadership for enlivening the rural economy. The "Summary of Minutes of the National Rural Work Conference" transmitted by the CPC Central Committee early last year clearly pointed out: "Supply marketing cooperatives should carry out structural reforms step by step," and "should restore and consolidate their character of mass organization, democratic management, and flexible operation so as to play a greater role in organizing the rural economic life."

According to the experience of the Wuzhi County supply marketing cooperative, in order to ensure that a supply marketing cooperative can act as a main channel in the rural economy, it must thoroughly change its orientation and its operation style on the basis of restoring its character of mass organization, democratic management, and flexible operation. Since early this year, the Wuzhi County supply marketing cooperative has focused its efforts on the four areas: shifting stress from selling industrial goods to expanding the purchases and sales of agricultural and sideline products; shifting stress from dealing with consumer goods to handling production materials; changing the previous practice of specializing in retailing to a new practice of simultaneously handling retailing and wholesaling, and actively developing the wholesale business; and changing the practice of "waiting for customers in stores" to the practice of "delivering goods to customers."

Afterwards, they have also broken through the framework of mere purchasing and marketing and have adopted various forms to conduct joint operations with local peasants so as to integrate production with supply and marketing. Thus, the supply and marketing cooperative has begun to develop from the field of circulation to the field of production, and has gradually become a comprehensive service center for all stages of rural production.

The development is even of the structural reform of supply marketing cooperatives throughout the country. Some leaders of commercial departments and some supply marketing cooperatives have not set their guideline to rights. They are used to doing business in a monopolistic way and have a serious bureaucratic style in doing business. In these localities, the peasants feel it is very difficult to buy and sell things and have a crying need for better services for their production. Along with the enhancement of rural productive forces and the development of production and reclamation, a higher level of division of work and further development of commodity production will inevitably appear in agriculture. This represents the excellent situation in our rural economy which is full of vigor and life. In the face of this new situation, supply marketing cooperatives are required to step up their reforms, set to rights their business orientation, and improve their style of operation. They must follow the example of the Wuzhi County supply marketing cooperative, correctly orient themselves to meeting the needs set forth by the new situation, free themselves from the shackles of the backward mentality formed in the small-scale peasant economy, and establish a viewpoint of handling large-scale agriculture. They should break from the old conventions of dealing with production and distribution of products and establish a viewpoint of providing comprehensive services. They should adopt effective measures to further facilitate and expand the circulation of commodities in the countryside, encourage and help the peasants to organize self-services, and ensure the smooth circulation of goods and the full utilization of all material resources. They should help peasants sell their products and buy what they need. Through their work, they can closely link scattered commodity production with state plans and market demands so as to further promote the development of the rural commodity economy.

YU GUANGYUAN STRESSES DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

HK220927 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 83 p 3

["Excerpts" of speech by Yu Guangyuan at the development strategy seminar held by the State Council's Technical and Economic Research Center: "Establish and Develop the Study of Economic and Social Development Strategy" -- date and place not given]

[Text] Socioeconomic development strategy is an important scientific foundation for us to study the strategy for China's socialist economic and social development at the present stage. This science mainly deals with some general issues concerning the formulation of an economic and social development strategy: it explores laws that govern the development of economic life, economic relations, and social life and social relations outside the economic field; it develops our methods of studying socioeconomic development; and it provides some general theoretical principles for us to formulate and implement a strategy for socioeconomic development. At present, to establish and develop the science of socioeconomic development strategy is an imperative task for China's strategic research contingent.

We should first distinguish general science from Marxist science. They are two different concepts. By general science we mean the science which is suited to all classes and all countries under different social systems; while Marxist science refers to scientific socialism, which is the basic theory guiding us to build a socialist society in China.

Being Marxists, we should not only have a high degree of communist consciousness, but should also have general scientific and technical knowledge; otherwise, we would not be able to make due contributions to the communist cause. In many fields, science involves characteristics of both general science and Marxist science. The science of socioeconomic development strategy is an organic combination of general science and Marxist science, or an organic combination of general strategy and Marxist strategy.

The application of the viewpoint of Marxist science in the study of general strategy does not mean that general strategy can be equated with Marxist strategy. Marxist strategy has its own contents and connotations. So, in addition to general strategy, our strategy should also include a special part of Marxist strategy. When dealing with a socioeconomic development strategy, general strategy science will take into consideration all factors concerning the formulation of a strategy, such as the relationship between the overall strategy and specific strategies, the relationship between the strategic objective and measures for attaining this objective, and general theory and methods of formulating strategic priorities and steps. However, socialist socioeconomic development strategy must study and formulate the matters of principle which make socialist economic and social life different from that under other social systems. For example, the purpose of a socialist socioeconomic development strategy is to seek the well-being of the people, and its fulfillment relies on the conscientious socialist practice of the masses under the leadership of the Communist Party.

In the matter of studying strategy, we should not rely on copying ready-made things from abroad. Both extremes, of rejecting or worshipping all foreign things, are incorrect. We should be good at using our minds as Comrade Xiaoping advocated. We should dare to create, establish, and develop our own general strategy and Marxist strategy and to establish and develop our own socioeconomic development strategy.

As a matter of fact, socioeconomic development strategy was first initiated by Marx. Based on the fact that capitalism cannot resolve its inherent contradictions, Marx drew the conclusion that capitalism will inevitably be replaced by socialism, and put forward the basic idea of how to realize socialism. This is in fact a strategy for socialist socioeconomic development. But in those days, it was represented as a strategy for the revolution or as a political strategy. Afterwards, in the course of military struggles and striving for socialist socioeconomic development, proletarian revolutionaries also often dealt with strategic matters. In his book "Foundations of Leninism" Stalin wrote a special chapter dealing with strategy and tactics. In many works of Chairman Mao, there is the word "strategy" in the title. For example, there are works entitled "Strategy in China's Revolutionary War" and "Problems of Strategy in the Guerrilla War Against Japan." Many other works of Chairman Mao also deal with matters of revolutionary strategy, military strategy, political strategy, and economic strategy. In recent years, with the development of state monopoly capitalism, with intensified intervention by states in socioeconomic life, and with the tightening of socioeconomic relations at home and abroad, some capitalist countries have also begun to study development strategy. In fact, they have just learned this from us. Since capitalism and socialism coexist on the same globe, it is unavoidable that each side can assimilate the other's scientific and cultural achievements, according to its own stand and viewpoint, to its own benefit.

It can be said that strategy belongs to the category of planning and policymaking, but strategy does not represent specific plans and policies. It just provides a general and strategic plan and relevant policies. Strategy can only solve matters concerning the overall situation and matters of a long-term character. It does not settle specific issues. However, we must never, for this reason, underestimate the importance of strategy.

We should establish a natural resources strategy which is suited to our national conditions. We should, in principle, try to make early and more use of water power, wind power, and solar energy, which are all inexhaustible resources; and should try to make the best and economical use of petroleum, coal, and other mineral products, which are exhaustible resources. In our country, resources constitute a major favorable factor. Can we develop an industry which combines all labor-intensive, capital-intensive, technology-intensive, and time-intensive [as published] characteristics? It is completely possible to do so. The huge garden sheds built of plastic along the Mediterranean coastline in Spain provide a good example. The original landforms there were quite similar to our country's Qaidam basin in Qinghai Province, but an important European vegetable and flower production base has been established there now.

Each locality, each **department**, and each trade should have its own specific strategy. At the moment, we have not done enough to study the mutual relationship between various strategies. Henceforth, one of our tasks is to study relations between various strategies and to establish an overall strategy.

When working out a strategy, we not only have to take into account such material factors as labor and resources, but should also take into account such spiritual factors as education and science. The 12th party congress decided to take education and science as strategic priorities, not only because they are important but also because they constitute a key to the fulfillment of our strategic task. So, we must adapt our thinking and action to this.

There are three yardsticks for measuring our economic development. The first is "levels," which include the level of meeting needs, the level of material production, and the level of productive forces. As far as productive forces are concerned, we only paid attention to their development in the past and neglected their utilization. The second is the national strength. National strength is the strength a nation can use to fight against foreign countries. The third is vigor. Vigor is a dynamic standard which shows whether a country can develop vigorously and can follow the trend of the times.

CORRECTION TO GUANGMING RIBAO ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "GUANGMING RIBAO on Eliminating Spiritual Pollution," published in the 22 November China DAILY REPORT, page K 2, second paragraph, first line:

...What is dirty is something impure... (changing word "indicated" to "dirty").

CORRECTIONS TO RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "RENMIN RIBAO Commentator on Spiritual Pollution," published in the 17 November China DAILY REPORT on pages K 1-5.

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO on 23 November frontpages a correction to the article as follows:

Page K 3, third paragraph, from line thirteen make read: "Spiritual pollution is not merely a question of morality or criminal offense but, what is more important, a question of political influence." (rewording passage, deleting the phrase "not all spiritual pollution is a question of morality or criminal offense..." per RENMIN RIBAO correction).

Page K 4, first paragraph, from line five make read: "To solve this problem, we are definitely not changing the current economic policy, which is conducive to socialist modernization, but we are taking effective measures to..." (rewording passage)

BRIEFS

COTTON PURCHASE PLAN OVERFULFILLED -- Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- China purchased more than 3.15 million tons of ginned cotton by November 15, topping the state annual purchase plan by 1.7 percent, according to the Ministry of Commerce. This is more than one million tons over the total state cotton purchase in 1978. Total state purchase in the current purchasing year is expected to be 10 percent higher than last year when 3.4 million tons of cotton was purchased, itself a record. In Shandong Province, China's leading cotton producer, state commercial departments already purchased 970,000 tons of cotton, 40.7 percent more than the same period last year. The highest increase was recorded by Hebei Province, second largest cotton producer in China. Sales came to 573,000 tons, an increase of 117 percent over the same period of last year. The Minister of Commerce attributed the increases to favorable weather conditions and the enthusiasm of the peasants. The enthusiasm of peasants is attributed to the responsibility system and heightened by the price policies and reward supplies of grain, fertilizer and other materials. The new pricing policy gives peasants who sell above the quota extra income. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 22 Nov 83 OW]

GUANGXI LEADERS PRESENT AWARDS TO ATHLETES

HK200305 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Summary] The regional government held a ceremony in Nanning today to present awards to the region's athletes and coaches who had scored outstanding successes at the national games. The ceremony was attended by responsible persons of the party and government in the region including Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chunshu, Huang Yun, Qin Yingji, Zhang Shengzhen, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Zhang Huaiyi, and Gan Ku.

GUANGXI CPC HOLDS MEETING ON RECTIFICATION

HK221142 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] On 19 November, the CPC Committee of offices directly under the regional government held a meeting of secretaries of CPC committees, general CPC branches, and CPC branches of organizations directly under the regional government to mobilize and make plans for the study of party rectification in the organizations.

The meeting called on party member leading cadres to set an example in grasping the plans for study in their own units, and to be aware of party members' ideological status so as to carry out properly ideological work among them and guarantee the fulfillment of the study task.

All party members must make strenuous efforts to earnestly study documents on party rectification and express their positive attitude toward the party rectification with their practical actions. They must also, through study, strengthen their understanding of the significance and task of the party rectification, of party members' standard, and of the party's line, guiding principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee so as to raise their consciousness in implementing the central leadership's decision on party rectification.

At the meeting, CPC committees at the regional level made plans for the study of party rectification in organizations at the regional level. All units must, in accordance with the demand raised by the regional CPC Committee at the seventh plenary session of the fourth regional CPC Committee on studying documents, list special subjects, give instructions, and organize discussions on them in connection with problems raised by party members in their personal study.

MAO ZHIYONG SPEAKS AT HUNAN UNION MEETING

HK221136 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Excerpts] At the closing ceremony of the fourth enlarged meeting of the ninth provincial federation of trade unions, Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered an important speech.

He demanded that in the course of building two civilizations, the working class give full play to the spirit of being the master of its own affairs and to the role of a main force and strive to create a new situation in socialist modernization in our province.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: If the working class wants to give play to the spirit of being the master of its own affairs and to the role of a main force, it must first seriously study the important instructions of the CPC Central Committee on trade union work as well as the spirit of the 10th national trade union congress.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: Under the cordial concern and direct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the 10th national trade union congress seriously summed up the positive and negative experiences in the workers' movement and trade union work since the founding of our country, clearly distinguished historical right and wrong, expounded the nature, status, and role of trade unions under the socialist conditions, and put forward precise principles and tasks. Only by really understanding the instructions of the CPC Central Committee on trade union work and the spirit of the 10th national trade union congress, and really understanding its own glorious mission in the new historical period, can the working class give full play to the spirit of being the master of its own affairs and to the role of a main force and do a good job in building two civilizations.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong pointed out: If the working class wants to give play to the spirit of being the master of its own affairs and to the role of a main force in the course of building two civilizations, it must study hard and endeavor to enhance its own political quality and scientific and cultural quality.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: What quality the ranks of workers are, whether or not their political awareness is high, whether or not their sense of organization and discipline is strong, whether or not they are proficient in their own work, and whether they have a good command of modern science and technology, determine to a great extent whether or not we can run our enterprises well and do our work well. Therefore, we must pay attention to enhancing our own political quality and scientific and cultural quality.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: The number of young workers in our province now accounts for over 60 percent of the total number of workers. CPC committees, governments, and trade unions at all levels must stress enhancing the quality of the ranks of young workers so as to make them grow up healthy as quickly as possible.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: Constantly heightening the political quality and the scientific and cultural quality of the working class and giving full play to the working class spirit of being the master of its own affairs and to their role as a main force in the course of building two civilizations is not only the work of trade unions but also is the task of the whole party. CPC committees at all levels must include trade union work on their important agenda. It is necessary to regularly discuss trade union work several times a year. It is essential to firmly establish the idea of wholeheartedly relying on the working class and to help trade unions solve specific problems. Only by so doing can trade union work be full of vitality and can the working class give full play to the spirit of being the master of its own affairs and to the role of a main force in the course of building two civilizations.

In his speech, Comrade Mao Zhiyong enthusiastically pointed out: At present, our working class must serve as a vanguard and a model in showing concern for an supporting the party's work and party rectification work, must stand in the forefront of eliminating spiritual pollution with the its mental attitude toward reinvigorating China, must take a clear-cut stand in adhering to the four basic principles, must overcome all difficulties as a master of its own affairs, must raise economic results, must fulfill the quota for reducing deficits and increasing surpluses, and must make its necessary contributions toward the four modernizations.

At the closing ceremony of the fourth enlarged meeting of the ninth provincial federation of trade unions, on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, Xiong Qingquan, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, extended greetings to the meeting and spoke.

He pointed out: At present, we must seriously implement the instructions of the CPC Central Committee on trade union work and the spirit of the 10th national trade union congress and must create a new situation in our province's trade union work as quickly as possible.

Comrade Xiong Qingquan said: The CPC Central Committee has shown great concern for trade union work and has presented a series of important instructions. The 10th national trade union congress formulated the principle and tasks of trade unions in the new period and pointed out the route for trade union work. Trade union organizations at all levels must seriously implement the instructions of the CPC Central Committee on trade union work and the spirit of the 10th national trade union congress, must independently and responsibly carry out activities, and must concentrate their energy on several major tasks which are characteristic and influential.

Comrade Xiong Qingquan pointed out: Trade unions must closely integrate with the masses and must really speak and work for the masses of workers. Trade union workers must really represent and guard the legal rights and interests of the masses of workers, must run trade unions as homes which the masses of workers trust, and must give full play to role of acting as a bridge.

Comrade Xiong Qingquan said: Trade unions must strengthen the unity of the masses of workers and intellectuals and must create the custom of respecting knowledge and intellectuals. Workers and intellectuals must respect each other, must learn from others' strong points to offset their weaknesses, must unite and cooperate, and must fight side by side.

Comrade Xiong Qingquan said: Trade unions must do well in grasping education for workers. They must particularly do well in grasping ideological education for young workers to resist spiritual pollution. They must build the ranks of workers who have ideals, morality, and culture, abide by discipline, and are both Red and expert. It is necessary to vigorously implement the system of a workers' congress, to carry out democratic management, and to guard the workers' status and power of being the master of their own affairs. They must also vigorously carry out socialist labor emulation in creating, learning from, and catching up with the advanced.

Comrade Xiong Qingquan emphatically pointed out: To create a new situation in our province's trade union work as quickly as possible, CPC committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over trade union work and must support trade unions to carry out activities independently and responsibly. CPC committees at all levels must regularly discuss and study trade union work and, in accordance with the principle of being small in number but highly trained and with the principle of the four modernizations, must select outstanding cadres for trade union leading posts as far as possible. They must really strengthen trade union work organizationally.

SICHUAN LEADERS AT NATIONALITY WORK CONFERENCE

HK221214 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] The provincial nationality work conference convened by the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government opened in Chengdu yesterday [21 November] afternoon. Attending the conference were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC, and the provincial Military Region: Yang Rudai, Tan Qilong, Yang Xizong, Feng Yuanwei, Liu Haiquan, Zaxizeren, (Liu Quanfu), (Luo Tongta), (Yen Jinglong), (Li Peigen), (Zeng Xieqi), and others. (Tian Bao), member of the Central Advisory Commission, also attended the conference. The conference was presided over by (Luo Tongta), vice governor and deputy secretary of the nationality work committee of the provincial CPC Committee. Feng Yanwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Nationality Work Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, made a report entitled: "Strengthen Unity, Enhance Vigor, and Strive To Open Up a New Situation in Nationality Work."

Through the study and implementation of the important speeches and instructions by such leading comrades of the central authorities as Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, and others during their inspection tour in the northwest, the conference will examine and sum up nationality work since the work conference of the provincial CPC Committee in 1980, and will exchange experiences. Special emphasis will be laid on the study of problems concerning economic construction and education, and cadres in the nationality areas, so as to strengthen unity among nationalities and promote the development of the construction of various sectors and trades in the nationality areas.

Also present at the nationality work conference were responsible comrades of Garze, Aba, and Liangshan Prefectures, responsible comrades in charge of the nationality work from prefectures and cities -- Fuling, Yibin, Leshan, Yaan, Mianyang, Dukou, Chengdu, and Zigong. Also attending were responsible comrades of various counties, cities, prefectures in the minority nationality areas, responsible comrades from forestry units and other enterprises in the nationality areas, as well as responsible comrades from departments and commissions directly under the provincial administration and from relevant departments and bureaus, totaling more than 270 persons.

SICHUAN FORUM DISCUSSES POLLUTION IN EDUCATION

HK211200 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, from 18 to 19 November, the provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department held a forum for party committee leaders of higher education institutions in our province how had attended the enlarged meeting of the provincial party committee, to discuss the problem of strengthening leadership over political-ideological work and clearing away spiritual pollution in institutions of higher learning. Through discussions, they reached unanimity of views and suggested practical and feasible measures.

At the meeting, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department noted: In clearing away spiritual pollution in institutions of higher learning, attention must be paid to quieting misgivings of personnel at various levels and conducting thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work. Efforts must be made to arouse broad sections of school members to take an active part in the struggle. Speaking on the problem of how to strengthen leadership in the political and ideological field, he said that stress must be placed on the following three points:

1. Cadres at the school and faculty levels must go deep into the realities of life to learn about the whole situation.
2. Efforts must be made to guide teachers and help them improve their style of study. In teaching work and scientific research, we must insist on taking Marxism as a guideline, uphold the four basic principles, and adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice. We must resolutely check the abnormal tendencies of having no interest in various major theoretical problems raised in the practice of socialist modernization, of being unwilling to investigate problems related to the realities of the day, and of diverting from Marxist orientation in studying problems related to the realities of the day. In this connection, we must persistently guide teachers to enhance their Marxist level, to strengthen the study of the new situation and problems that emerge in the four modernizations, to implement in earnest the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and promptly reflect achievements in scientific research in teaching work.
3. We must implement policies properly. In recent years, institutions of higher learning have taken an active part in academic research discussions and literary creation. We must be clear in the fact that the general situation is good. In the course of making explorations, inevitably there have appeared all sorts of veiled problems. Judging by social effects, some erroneous views have shaken some people's faith in the party and socialism and have caused serious harm, but these erroneous views are few. We should not think that comrades who have written articles or works with erroneous views have deliberately spread spiritual pollution. The harmfulness of spiritual pollution not only involves the problem of theory and morality, but has led a small number of people to commit offensive crimes. This is a political problem in the realities of the day. For this reason, in dealing with the problem of spiritual pollution involving comrades within the party, we should draw a clear line of demarcation between a criminal offense, and the contradiction between ourselves and the enemy. The problem of erroneous ideas and views among some comrades within the party and of the people is different in nature from the problem of contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and of criminal offenses. This must be made clear. To clear away spiritual pollution, we should not act with undue haste, still less launch any campaign as we did before. Nevertheless, comrades who have committed mistakes must not refuse criticism and self-criticism and play for time in making self-criticism, still less resort to sophistry when replying to queries, or divert the direction of the criticism.

Comrades present at the meeting expressed determination to take the clearing away of spiritual pollution as their sacred duty and enhance the consciousness of students through their work so that the students will be fostered to be socialist builders who are both socialist-minded and vocationally proficient, and so that institution of higher learning will be built into real cradles of building socialist civilization.

SICHUAN DISCIPLINE MEETING ON RECTIFICATION

HK221210 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Recently, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the provincial CPC Committee held its third plenary session to reply and study the spirit of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

Session participants demanded that discipline inspection commissions at various levels of the province should, under the unified leadership of the CPC committees, regard party rectification as the central task, and give full play to the function of the Discipline Inspection Commission in the work of party rectification.

Through study and discussions, comrades present at the session gave their full support to the decision on party rectification by the CPC Central Committee, and to the speeches delivered at the second plenary session by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun. They all agreed to the arrangements regarding party rectification made by the provincial CPC Committee.

Session participants said that the tasks set in the current party rectification are the unification of ideology, improvement of party style, strengthening discipline, and purification of party organization. These four tasks are all problems related to discipline, and are the duties of discipline inspection commissions at various levels.

In order to do a good job in fulfilling this central task, discipline inspection commissions should first conduct their own party rectification work well. The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission is about to start its party rectification, and the discipline inspection commissions at the prefecture and county levels should, under the leadership and plan of local CPC committees, go ahead with the work of party rectification before others.

According to the plan drawn up by the provincial CPC Committee, party rectification in the province will proceed in 3 stages within a period of 3 years. In those places and units where the party rectification is beginning, discipline inspection commissions at various levels should, under the unified leadership of the CPC committees, take an active part in the party rectification work. The main work is to grasp well the organization and study of the relevant documents on party rectification in coordination with the organization and propaganda departments, to take part in classifying and dealing with the three kinds of people, and to handle well the work of party rectification. In those places and units where party rectification has not yet begun, discipline inspection commissions should, in accordance with the requirements of making improvements while studying and discussing, expedite the solution of major problems relating to party style and party discipline. They should make investigations and clarify the situation concerning the condition of the party members, party organizations, and especially the leading groups, so as to make preparations for party rectification.

The session also pointed out that discipline inspection commissions at various levels should attach importance to grasping problems existing on the ideological and cultural fronts, and resist and eliminate spiritual pollution. With regard to those party members who have practiced serious spiritual pollution and who refuse to correct their mistakes, serious investigations should be conducted and strict measures should be imposed in coordination with relevant departments.

This session was convened from 18 to 21 November. Attending the session were members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and responsible comrades of some discipline inspection commissions of prefectures and cities, totaling more than 40 persons. Xu Mengxia, a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, relayed the spirit of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and made a summary speech. (Wang Lao), executive deputy secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, also made a speech at the session.

YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG CPC SESSION

HK221220 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] The Eighth Plenary Session of the Second Xizang Regional CPC Committee opened in Lhasa today. Attending the session are 27 committee members and 10 alternate committee members. The central subject under discussion at this session is to examine, discuss, pass, and submit its work report to the third regional party congress.

Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, is presiding over the session and will speak.

The session held: Since the second regional party congress in October 1977, particularly since the implementation of the important instructions of the CPC Central Committee on work in Xizang, our region's situation has undergone a great change. Our region has basically completed the task of bring order out of chaos in guiding ideology. It has also shifted the key point of party work onto economic construction and has basically ensured a small change in 3 years. At present, CPC organizations at all levels are leading party members and cadres and people of all nationalities to wage an arduous struggle to overcome the extraordinarily serious drought, never before encountered in 100 years, and to overcome other natural disasters. They are quickly restoring and developing production and are confidently working hard to implement the spirit of the 12th party congress and to ensure a medium-sized change in our region in 5 years. Party building has been gradually strengthened and party work style has improved. The relations between nationalities have improved and the unity of nationalities has been further strengthened. The prestige of the party among people of all nationalities has been constantly heightened. All this has shown that the conditions have matured for holding the third regional party congress. In accordance with the provisions of the party Constitution of the CPC and with the approval of the CPC Central Committee, it has been decided that the third regional party congress will be held in Lhasa on 27 November.

After serious discussion, the committee members and the alternate committee members who are attending the eighth plenary session of the second regional CPC Committee this afternoon adopted the work report for submission to the third regional party congress. Now, all preparatory work for the holding of the third regional party congress has been completed.

YIN FATANG VISITS DEPUTIES TO XIZANG CONGRESS

HK230832 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] This afternoon, Yin Fatang, Duojie Caidan, Basang, and Song Ziyuan, principal responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee, cordially visited all deputies to the third regional party congress.

In the place where the deputies from the agricultural, animal husbandry, industrial, communications, financial, and trade systems to this congress were staying, Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, told them that the central work of the whole party is economic construction and that agricultural and livestock production is the main work of our region's economic construction. The role of industrial, communications, financial, and trade systems is important. They are closely related to communications, energy resources, and geological surveying. It was hoped: All of you will make concerted efforts to promote our region's economic construction.

After cordially visiting the deputies from the economic system, leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee went to the place where the deputies from the propaganda, education, cultural, public health, and physical cultural systems were staying. Comrade Yin Fatang sincerely told them: We welcome you comrades to the party congress and thank you comrades for doing a great deal of work for our party.

Duojie Caidan, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, also firmly held Deputy (Ciren Duoga's) hands, saying: You are the principal of (Geermu) middle school. You have done very well in the school. Other leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee immediately went up to extend greetings to Deputy (Ciren Duoga), principal of (Geermu) middle school.

Reporters saw right then that leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee showed concern for and understood the situation in the propaganda, education, cultural, public health, and physical cultural work. The deputies there were very happy.

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK190422 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Summary] The fourth meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 16 November. Vice Chairman Qi Shan presided at the closing session. The meeting passed a resolution on speeding up forestry development and a decision on the timing of elections of deputies to county and township people's congresses.

"The meeting decided to appoint (Sun Guozhen) as director of the Yunnan Provincial State Security Department [Yunnan sheng guojia ting]; (Guo Zhaohua) as director of the provincial Cultural Department; and (Li Rujie) as chairman of the provincial Physical Culture and Sports Committee."

Governor Pu Chaozhu and others attended the meeting as observers.

GAO YANG AT HEBEI CPC MEETING ON CURRENT TASKS

HK230318 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpts] According to HEBEI RIBAO, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of prefectural and city CPC committee secretaries from 11 to 15 November. In accordance with the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the demands of the State Council forum on economic work, the meeting concentrated on discussing arrangements for party rectification, strengthening work on the ideological front, resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution, getting a good grasp of reducing deficits and increasing surpluses, and striving for a further turn for the better in the province's financial and economic situation.

During the meeting, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee asked everyone to put forward opinions on the work of the committee, to make the necessary preparations for rectifying the committee's Standing Committee.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Xing Tongzhi presided at the meeting. First Secretary Gao Yang spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. Party secretaries of a number of institutes of higher education and responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned also attended the meeting.

The meeting decided that party rectification work in Hebei will be carried out in five stages. The general scheme is to carry out the work from top to bottom, in stages and groups, with one level grasping and overlapping another, completing the work in 3 years. The specific arrangements are: 1) Party rectification will begin in early November 1983 and will be basically completed by June 1984 in the provincial organs, including companies and scientific research units subordinate to departments and bureaus, but not including subordinate factories, mines, and other enterprises. 2) The work will begin in April or May 1984 and be basically completed by the end of that year in prefectural and city organs, not including Hengshui, Langfang, and Botou Cities; in the 18 provincial universities; and in enterprises, undertakings, and other units subordinate to the provincial departments and bureaus. Cities where there are relatively large numbers of enterprises at and above provincial level and institutes of higher education can carry out rectification in overlapping small batches, according to the circumstances, and the time for completing the work can be extended as appropriate. 3) The work will begin in October 1984 and be basically completed in April 1985 in counties; districts subordinate to cities; organs of cities subordinate to prefectures; factories, mines, enterprises, and other undertakings subordinate to prefectures and cities; and specialized schools subordinate to the province. 4) The work will begin in March 1985 and be basically completed by September of that year in communes; enterprises, undertakings, and units subordinate to counties; and secondary schools. 5) The work will begin in winter 1985 and be completed by the end of 1986 in rural production brigades and in primary schools.

The provincial CPC Committee demanded that, while the provincial organs are carrying out party rectification, places and units that are not carrying out all-round party rectification for the time being should, from now on, apply the party rectification spirit, get a good grasp of education for party members, and make specific plans and arrangements in accordance with the Central Committee decision on party rectification and the provisions laid down by the Central Party Rectification Guidance Committee. They should apply various effective methods to organize the whole body of party members to seriously study the essential readings for party members and other documents on party rectification.

Under the premise of ensuring quality, the province must speed up the pace of structural reform. It is necessary to continue to do a good job in weeding out people of three categories.

The provincial CPC Committee has decided that this party rectification will be under the direct leadership of its Standing Committee. Rectification in the provincial organs will be led by the business committee or party group of each department.

During the meeting the participants seriously analyzed the main expressions of and the serious harm done by spiritual pollution in the province. They unanimously agreed to take four measures to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution:

1. Hold aloft the banner of Marxism and build a powerful propaganda and theoretical force in the struggle.
2. Strengthen control of the cultural market and entertainment and cultural centers.
3. Carry out a sustained and extensive drive to build a civilized villages, and constantly enrich and deepen the contents of building spiritual civilization.
4. Strength ideological and political work in the schools and protect the students from spiritual pollution.

The meeting demanded that party organizations at all levels attach a high degree of importance to eliminating spiritual pollution, and put this work in an important place on their agenda. They should stand in the frontline of this struggle with a firm and clear-cut stand, and get a thoroughly good grasp of this major matter.

The basic method of eliminating spiritual pollution is criticism and self-criticism, and especially self-examination and self-criticism. We must carry out serious and truth-seeking criticism and provide assistance for comrades who have made mistakes of various kinds. With regard to those who cannot think things out for the time being, we should provide them with time for serious pondering and also ensure that they have the right of reply. However, we will certainly not allow anyone to use this as a pretext for sophistry, slander, or shifting the orientation of criticism, nor will we allow unlimited delay. We must severely criticize those who, having made serious mistakes, still fail to mend their ways despite patient persuasion and education, or evade and stall regarding the facts of their mistakes and refuse to admit them, or go in for double-dealing by admitting their mistakes to your face and then denying them behind your back. If necessary such people must be given disciplinary punishment and transferred to other work.

The meeting held: In eliminating spiritual pollution, it is necessary to pay full attention to policy and strictly distinguish the two different kinds of contradictions.

The meeting seriously analyzed the economic situation in the province. While affirming the achievements, it pointed out the existing problems, and also got a clear idea of the favorable conditions for promoting economic work. The meeting demanded that all prefectures, cities, counties, departments, and enterprises ensure the fulfillment by yearend of this year's tax and profit delivery quotas and the plan for reducing deficits.

There should be new developments and breakthroughs in economic work next year. Centered on reducing deficits and increasing surpluses, industry must make breakthroughs in improving economic results and product quality. There must be a relatively great increase in financial income revenue, and we must strive for a further turn for the better in the financial situation. Agriculture should score new achievements in developing commodity production and the processing industry. We must also make new breakthroughs in commodity circulation.

In order to achieve these tasks, we must grasp the following work: 1) Work hard to reduce deficits and increase surpluses and raise economic results; 2) vigorously organize tax revenue work and strictly control expenditures; 3) reform the foreign trade operations system and control foreign trade losses; 4) tangibly strengthen leadership over economic work.

ZHOU HUE ASKS ATTENTION TO NEI MONGGOL FACILITIES

SK230212 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] At a recent Standing Committee meeting of the Regional CPC Committee, Comrade Zhou Hue called on all principal leading comrades of various institutions of higher learning subordinate to the region to check the student mess halls and dormitories to find out existing problems and help them solve all resolvable problems as soon as possible. He urged comrades of relevant departments to convey his demands to the people.

Comrade Zhou Hue said: Since the weather is getting cold, we must avoid letting students eat cold meals and live in cold dormitories. Leading comrades of schools must eat several meals at the student mess halls and examine the quality and sanitary condition of their meals. They must also visit dormitories to see whether the rooms are warm enough. All problems which have been discovered must be solved in a timely manner. In line with the present conditions, efforts must be made to strive to create better food and housing conditions for students and to ensure that they are healthy and full of vigor and can concentrate on study.

On the morning of 20 November, Comrade Zhou Hui also inspected the staff mess halls of the party committee organs. He said: Running mess halls well for staff and workers of organs is important. Leaders of organs must pay attention to this matter.

LI LIAN RECEIVES HEILONGJIANG YOUTH REPRESENTATIVES

SK230336 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpt] This morning, leading comrades including Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Chen Lei and Chen Junsheng, deputy secretaries; Zhang Xiangling, Wang Fei, Jing Bowen, and Zhao Xingyuan, Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee; Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Lu Guang, vice chairman; Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Wang Luming, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; and responsible comrades of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial Military District, including Zhang Lin and (Lu Ping), attended the first session of the sixth provincial youth federation and the third congress of the provincial students federation and received all representatives there.

Chen Junsheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, Comrade Chen Junsheng extended greetings to the first session of the sixth provincial youth federation and the third congress of the provincial students federation. He affirmed the achievements made in the past 4 years and more since the first session of the fifth provincial youth federation and the second congress of the provincial students' federation. He said: Our country is now in a great, new, historical period. The fighting program set forth by our party on building the country into a modern socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy has pointed out a way for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This displays not only a bright prospect for youths, but also sets forth glorious tasks for them.

Comrade Chen Junsheng said: youths must adhere to the four basic principles in order to undertake the great historical tasks because it is a basic conviction to which all people must cling.

JILIN ARRESTS TWO GANG OF FOUR FOLLOWERS

SK210304 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, with the approval of the Changchun City People's Procuratorial Office, the Changchun City Public Security Bureau recently arrested (Zhong Fengqi) and (Liu Zhiguo), backbone elements of riffraff and smash-and-grabbers and copartners of (Xu Zhaochang), in line with the law.

During the 10 years of internal strife, (Zhong Fengqi) was an executive standing committee member of a large mass organization and the chief of the operational headquarters. Later, he occupied the post of Standing Committee member in the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee. (Liu Zhiguo) also was a principal responsible person of the large mass organization. To seize power, they closely followed Lin Biao and the gang of four and actively ganged up with (Xu Zhaochang) and his followers to vigorously create armed struggles by setting up armed struggle commanding organs and designing armed struggle places. They launched many large-scale bloodshed armed struggles in Changchun City, which brought about serious damage to the state and to the people's lives and property.

(Zhong Fengqi) and (Li Zhiguo) had committed many serious crimes during the Great Cultural Revolution, caused extremely serious consequences, and had earned the bitter hatred of the people. At present, their criminal cases are being earnestly investigated and examined.

LI ZIQI AT GANSU MILITARY DISTRICT CPC CONGRESS

HK181428 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The fourth party congress of the Gansu Provincial Military District solemnly opened yesterday in the auditorium of the Military District. There were a total of 315 delegates. Among them were veteran party members who had engaged in the revolution for scores of years, middle-aged and young cadres who were admitted into the party after the founding of the PRC, as well as representatives of minority nationalities, intellectuals, and women.

Present at the meeting were Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and first secretary of the provincial Military District party committee; Wang Zijian, deputy political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units; Chen Guangyi, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province; and Guo Hongchao, a member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee. (Wang Haishan), political commissar of the provincial Military District, declared the meeting open.

Comrade Li Ziqi delivered an opening speech. He said: The major tasks for the 4th party congress of the provincial Military District are to convey and implement the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the forum held by the CPC Central Committee Central Military Commission, to study and draw up a plan for overall party rectification, to clear away spiritual pollution, and to intensify political-ideological work among army units and militia. The meeting will also review work of the last party committee, discuss how to further implement the 12th CPC National Congress spirit and measures to create a new situation in militia work, and to elect the 4th party committee of the provincial Military District and its Discipline Inspection Committee as well as delegates to the coming 6th Gansu Provincial CPC Congress.

On behalf of the Gansu PLA units and the provincial CPC Committee and government, respectively, Wang Zijian and Chen Guangyi delivered messages of congratulations to the meeting. Finally, Li Bin, a member of the provincial party committee and commander of the provincial Military District, made a work report on behalf of the third party committee, reviewing achievements made in work in the past 4 years or so, and presenting the tasks for the next 5 years.

ZHAO HAIFENG ADDRESSES QINGHAI CPC COMMITTEE

HK170319 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] The second plenary session of the sixth provincial CPC Committee began yesterday. The session will mainly communicate and study the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and discuss the problems of party rectification and the elimination of spiritual pollution. The session will discuss and adopt the provincial CPC Committee's decisions on carrying out party rectification in the province and on creating conditions for a large-scale exploitation of Qinghai. The session will also discuss **the main points of** the provincial CPC Committee's work in 1984.

On the problem of eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front, the session will, on the basis of deeply understanding the spirit of the speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, and in connection with reality on the ideological front in the province, analyze spiritual pollution and its harmful effect, and study and formulate measures for strengthening our party's leadership over the ideological front, for getting rid of weakness and slackness, and for resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution, and make arrangements for carrying out the work.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng delivered a speech at the beginning of the session. He first communicated the spirit of the 2nd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. He said the main contents of the second plenary session are: 1) Making a decision on conducting an all-round party rectification; and 2) strengthening ideological and political work so as to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution. The decision made by the second plenary session on party rectification is a Marxist document and a programmatic document for rectifying and building the party in a new situation. Provided we earnestly study the decision, deeply understand the purpose and significance of the party rectification, correctly implement guiding principles, policies, and methods on the party rectification, strictly adhere to the prescribed standard and prevent doing it perfunctorily and superficially, we will fulfill the task for party rectification completely.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: Whether conducting party rectification or eliminating spiritual pollution, we must first stop being weak and lax in exercising leadership. Party cadres at all levels, high-ranking cadres in particular, must set an example in taking the lead to implement the decision of the central leadership and in carrying out criticism and self-criticism. This is a precondition to and guarantee of correctly implementing the spirit of the second plenary session.

Finally, Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: The second plenary session of the sixth provincial CPC Committee is a very important meeting. It is of great significance to conducting an all round party rectification in the province, to further implementing the spirit of the speech made by Comrade Hu Yaobang when he inspected the province, and to the province's current and future work. He called on all the participating comrades to concentrate their efforts on studying the documents and holding a good meeting.

A total of 36 members and alternate members of the provincial CPC Committee attended the session.

Also attending the session as nonvoting delegates were members of the provincial CPC Advisory Commission and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, responsible comrades from the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial Military District, the provincial CPPCC, the PLA unit stationed in Qinghai, CPC committee secretaries from all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities, and principal responsible comrades from all departments under the provincial CPC Committee and CPC groups and committees of all units at the provincial level.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI MEETS KOREAN ARTISTS

HK160550 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Yesterday evening Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, and others, together with the masses, watched a song and dance performance by the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Ensemble and presented flower baskets to the Korean artists. Leaders of the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial NPC Standing Committee, and the Xian City CPC Committee, including (Zhang De), (Yan Kelun), and (He Chenghua), also attended the performance. Before and during the performance, Ma Wenrui and other leading comrades warmly received the Korean comrades and highly praised the remarkable performance of the artists.

During their stay in Xian, members of the Mansudae Art Ensemble visited places of historical interest and scenic beauty and also exchanged experiences with the literary and art workers in the Xian area.

The Korean Pyongyang Mansudae Art Ensemble left Xian this morning for Shanghai and other areas continuing its tour and presentation of performances. Bai Jinian and Sun Daren, vice governors; (Wei Mingzhong), director of the provincial Foreign Relations Office; (Chen Huaixiao), vice mayor of Xian City; (Zhou Wenlin), deputy director of the provincial Cultural Affairs and Cultural Relics Office; and responsible comrades of literary and art units, sent off the guests at the railway station.

WANG ENMAO DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF XINJIANG

HK210835 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by reporter Yang Dehua: "The Present and Future of Xinjiang -- An Interview With Wang Enmao, First Secretary of the CPC Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region"]

[Text] On a cool summer's night in Urumqi we arrived at the home of Comrade Wang Enmao, first secretary of the CPC Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Comrade Enmao had not returned from work. We had a talk with his secretary in a plainly furnished reception room. Comrade Enmao entered Xinjiang along with Comrade Wang Zhen in 1949, and after that, basically remained there all the time.

While we were chatting, Comrade Enmao returned under the moonlight. Shaking hands with us amiably, he said: "Welcome!" We requested that he give us a brief introduction on the achievements already gained in Xinjiang as well as its future plans. Smilingly, he furnished us with the following information:

He mentioned that when Comrade Hu Yaobang was on his inspection tour in Xinjiang in May this year, he put forward his idea for the first time to cadres of various nationalities that in the 20th century, Xinjiang, as well as the rest of the great northwest, would become the most important construction base in our country. In August this year, Comrade Zhao Ziyang also came here. He toured the south and the north of Tian Shan, and put forth the strategic policy and plans for the exploitation and development of Xinjiang. All these have greatly encouraged the peoples of various nationalities of Xinjiang.

Comrade Enmao said that when Xinjiang was liberated, its population was just over 4 million. Now the figure has increased to more than 13 million. Urumqi, which was a small city with a population of only 70,000 to 80,000, has now developed into a large city with more than 1 million people. In 1949, the total output value of industry and agriculture in Xinjiang stood at only a little over 410 million yuan, and in 1982, it reached a total of more than 8.31 billion yuan. Before liberation, there was basically no industry in Xinjiang, but now a modern industrial system with a preliminary scale has been established, incorporating industries such as petroleum, coal, electric power, chemical engineering, metallurgical industry, building material, machinery, light industry, textiles, food industry, and others. In the past, there was not even one kilometer of railroad. Now, there is a total of more than 1,200 km of railroad leading from Xingxingxia bordering on Gansu to Urumqi at the northern foot of Tian Shan and further to Korla in the south. In the past, although there was a total of 3,351 km of highway, yet not one kilometer was paved with asphalt. Now there is a total of 21,674 km of highway, of which 7,191 km are asphalt roads. During the initial period after liberation, the annual output of grain stood only at 1.9 billion jin, and now the figure amounts to more than 8 billion. The output of cotton has increased from 100,000 dan in the initial period of liberation to 3 million dan at present. No beets were produced in the past, but now we enjoy an annual output of more than 11 million dan. The number of livestock has increased from a little over 11 million to nearly 30 million today.

Comrade Enmao gave us a brief description of the geographical conditions of Xinjiang. There are large deposits of petroleum in the Zhungeer Basin, the Talimu Basin, and the Turpan Basin in Xinjiang. Some of these deposits have been prospected with definite results and some are under prospecting and investigation. Xinjiang is noted for its lack of rainfall and its dry land. However, there is a total of 16,000 square km of glaciers in the Eletai Shan, Tian Shan, and Kunlun Shan which account for a total of 500 billion cubic meters of solid form water resources, which can be used to develop agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishery, and various industries, as well as other undertakings. In a land of 1.6 million square km, there are extremely rich resources both above and under the ground which can be utilized in our construction. This area enjoys great prospects for development and is really a unique land endowed with rich treasures. In his generalization, Comrade Enmao envisaged that in the 1980's, or during the period of the Sixth and the Seventh 5-Year Plans, geological prospecting and the earlier stage of the work for the future construction of key projects should be conducted well, so that good preparations can be made for the great exploitation work of Xinjiang. Large-scale construction should be carried out in the 1990's. In exploiting and developing Xinjiang, five major industries and trades should be grasped in accordance with the instructions of Comrade Zhao Ziyang.

1. Develop agriculture, animal husbandry, and forestry. In Xinjiang, there are currently 48 million mu of arable land, and there are still 150 million mu of land that can be exploited. If a little more than 50 million mu of best-quality land is selected out of the latter, plus the existing amount, the total amount of mu will reach 100 million. At present, the current population of Xinjiang is only a little over 13 million, and this amount will be far from sufficient once the large-scale development of Xinjiang is under way. Therefore, people will have ample scope for their abilities.
2. Develop the oil industry. There are rich oil resources in the Karamay District of the Zhungeer Basin in the northern region, but there are richer oil resources in the Talimu Basin in the southern region. Foreign experts assert that it is very probable that Xinjiang will become the largest oil-producing region in Asia.
3. Develop the light and the textile industries as well as the food industry. With regard to wool, cotton, and beets in Xinjiang, quality is comparatively good and the quantity is rather large. Melons, fruits, and grapes are superior to those produced in the interior in terms of sweetness and tastefulness. Full play should be given to this superiority in developing the light and the textile industries and the food industry.
4. Develop the power industry. There are rich resources of coal, oil, and water resources in Xinjiang. Therefore, there exist superior conditions for developing thermal power and hydroelectric power.
5. Develop the building materials industry. In Xinjiang, the deposits of iron ores amount to around 1 billion tons, which can be used to develop the iron and steel industry; and there are large quantities of limestone and quartz, which can be utilized to develop the cement and glass industries.

After a little pondering, Comrade Enmao continued: "If Xinjiang is to score great development, the construction of water conservation must be rigorously promoted. Otherwise, it will be hard to develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, and various other industries, and even the daily-use water for peoples of various nationalities will pose a problem. In addition, problems in communications and transportation should also be resolved."

He explained that Xinjiang has vast territory with extensive transportation routes. Even now, there is a tense situation in terms of communications. If we do not expedite the development of communications and transportation, the construction and development of Xinjiang will be affected and inhibited. At present, the Lanxin railway is already insufficient to cope with our needs. It is scheduled to extend the railway line from the north to Wusu in the later period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and efforts will be made to strive to extend the line further to Karamay and Xiazijie in the near period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The railway line in southern Xinjiang will be extended from Korla to Aksu, and then to Kashi -- that is, the famous city Shule on the Silk Road in ancient times. The line will be further extended along the southern part of Talimu Basin to Hotan which is noted for its carpets and jade, and then to Mangya to be linked with the Qingxin railway. It is expected that by the 21st century, Xinjiang and the great northwest will become an important strategic base of economic construction in our country.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO LAUDS RAILWAY WORKERS

HK180844 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Summary] On the afternoon of 17 November, Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, (Zhang Shixie), Tian Zhong, and other party and government leading comrades of the region went to the Urumqi passenger transport section of the Urumqi Railway Sub-bureau to warmly congratulate the Beijing passenger train team for winning first place in the national appraisal of express trains going over 2,000 kilometers, and encouraged them to make new contributions to the exploitation and development of Xinjiang.

The Beijing passenger train team is divided into 16 groups with a total of 720 staff and workers. Under the leadership of party organizations at various levels, they have adhered to wholeheartedly serving people and have provided first class service to passengers.

The team won third place in the 1981 national appraisal, second place in the 1982 national appraisal, and first place in this year's national appraisal.

After listening to reports given by responsible comrades of the CPC Committee of the passenger transport section and the Beijing passenger train team, Wang Enmao and other leading comrades met some comrades of the team.

"Comrade Wang Enmao delightedly said: The Beijing team won first place in the 1983 national appraisal of express trains going over 2,000 kilometers, thus bringing credit to the passenger transport section of the Urumqi Railway Subbureau, and the autonomous region. You have done an excellent job. The regional CPC Committee, the regional People's Government, and the people of various nationalities in the region renew to you assurances of their highest consideration.

"Comrade Wang Enmao continued: The regional CPC Committee cherishes great hope for the passenger transport section of the Urumqi Railway Subbureau and hopes that all passenger train teams in the subbureau provide good service to passengers." Your service work has a bearing on the reputation of the Urumqi Railway Subbureau and the autonomous region. You have done very well in your service work, living up to the expectation of the regional CPC Committee and people of various nationalities in the region.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: You must make persistent efforts, further carry out your service work, upgrade your service, and strive to achieve better and greater results. I believe that you will certainly achieve this goal.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHWEST REGION

WANG ENMAO, OTHERS VISIT 'FREE MARKET' IN URUMQI

HK210208 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Summary] Accompanied by leading comrades of Urumqi City, Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Li Shoushan, Tian Zhong, and other leaders of the regional CPC committee and government visited two free markets in Urumqi this morning. They were happy to see the prosperity of the markets. There are two marked characteristics in free markets in Urumqi: 1) an abundant supply of materials; and 2) stable prices.

After seeing the prosperity of the two free markets, Comrade Wang Enmao said: "Such a good situation is the result of the implementation of the party's various rural economic policies in our region. We hope that the departments concerned in Urumqi City will further strengthen management, do a better job in running free markets, and make new contributions for making things convenient for the people and for developing economic prosperity."

XINHUA BRANCH DENIES RUMOR OF DENG XIAOPING'S DEATH

HK230258 Hong Kong HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO in Chinese 23 Nov 83 p 4

[Dispatch: "The 'XINHUA NEWS AGENCY' Is Quick To Deny Widespread Rumor About the Death of Deng Xiaoping, Who Suffers From Hypertension and has a Serious Addiction to Cigarettes"]

[Text] It was widely rumored late last night that CPC ringleader Deng Xiaoping had died. Another rumor said that Deng Xiaoping was seriously ill.

It is reported that a "spokesman of the Hong Kong Branch of the 'XINHUA NEWS AGENCY'" denied this report and said, "There is no such thing." However, he admitted that last night more than 10 telephone calls were received from Hong Kong's mass media inquiring whether Deng Xiaoping had died.

According to a "XINHUA" report dated 17 November, Deng Xiaoping met in Beijing the representatives to the "National Congress of the China Democratic National Construction Association" and to the "Fifth National Congress of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce." Hu Yaobang and Peng Zhen also attended this reception.

It is reported that Deng Xiaoping suffers from hypertension and has a serious addiction to cigarettes and that he may die of serious illness at any time. Although the "Hong Kong Branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY" has denied the report about his death that was widespread last night, it is very possible that he is seriously ill because there must be some reason for such a rumor.

HONG KONG EXPORTS TO PRC INCREASE BY 51 PERCENT

HK210330 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Hong Kong's domestic exports to China jumped 51 percent to total \$4,156 million in the first nine months this year. Executive director of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council [TDC], Mr Len Dunning, said yesterday that this growth was "nothing less than phenomenal when you consider that in 1979, China was only the 15th largest global market for Hong Kong domestic exports."

The increased growth rate has made China Hong Kong's fourth largest market for domestic exports, and came, Mr Dunning said, "against the background of a very strong growth trend since 1978." This is the highest growth rate among the top 15 markets, and Mr Dunning predicted that China could overtake West Germany as Hong Kong's third market after the U.S. and Britain this year.

The largest share of the exports were textile yarn, fabrics and other made-up articles, which increased by 67 percent to \$1,102 million. Telecommunication equipment, time-pieces and apparel increased by nine percent, 33 percent and 28 percent respectively, while manufactured tobacco exports soared 178 percent to \$125 million.

The TDC will encourage the growth in January by hosting its first sole trade fair in Guangzhou. The maximum of 43 commercial participants for the exhibition have already signed up and several hundred companies have submitted more than 2,000 samples for show in a central display area. At least 20,000 visitors are expected to attend the event.

Hong Kong's re-exports to China also showed a healthy growth of 28 percent in the first nine months of the year, the TDC reported. The total amounted to \$7,637 million making China the largest market for Hong Kong's re-export trade. China remained Hong Kong's leading source of imports.

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